

Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis in Missouri-2020



Office of Epidemiology
Division of Community and Public Health
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
<http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/>
1.866.628.9891



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	i
Data Sources	ii
Technical Notes.....	v
Abbreviations	viii
Missouri State Summary	
What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population in Missouri?	1
What is the scope of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri?.....	13
What are the indicators of HIV disease infection risk in Missouri?	41
What are the HIV service utilization patterns of individuals with HIV disease in Missouri?	80
St. Louis HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	89
STD and Hepatitis	103
Kansas City HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	107
STD and Hepatitis	121
Northwest HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	125
STD and Hepatitis	138
Central HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	142
STD and Hepatitis	155
Southwest HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	159
STD and Hepatitis	172
Southeast HIV Care Region	
HIV Disease.....	176
STD and Hepatitis	189
Glossary.....	193
Appendix.....	195

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Background

The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) released the revised *Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles* in 2020. These guidelines are meant to assist states in creating standardized profiles that meet the planning needs of HIV prevention and care programs, while allowing freedom to portray unique situations within the state. The epidemiologic profile is divided into two sections, within which four questions are addressed.

Profile Organization:

Section 1: Core Epidemiological Questions

This section deals with understanding the characteristics of the general population, the distribution of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the state, and a description of the population at risk for HIV and STD infection. This section is organized around three key questions:

Question 1: What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population of Missouri?

Describes the overall demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the general population of Missouri.

Question 2: What is the scope of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri?

Describes the impact of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri.

Question 3: What are the indicators of HIV disease risk in Missouri?

Provides an analysis of the high-risk populations. Both the direct and indirect measures of risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission and the indicators of high-risk behaviors are described in this section.

Section 2: Ryan White HIV/AIDS Care Act Special Questions and Considerations

This section focuses on the questions that pertain to the HRSA HIV/AIDS care planning groups. It describes access to, utilization of, and standards of care among persons in Missouri who are HIV infected. It is organized around one key question:

Question 4: What are the HIV service utilization patterns of individuals with HIV disease in Missouri?

Characterizes patterns in the use of services by the population living with HIV/AIDS in Missouri. Assesses the unmet need of persons who know they are HIV positive, but are not in care. Describes their service needs and perception of care.

General Information:

The 2020 *Profiles* provides a comprehensive update of all four questions in the *Profiles* including the sociodemographic characteristics of Missourians; epidemiology of HIV, STDs, hepatitis, and unmet primary medical care needs among individuals living with HIV through 2020. Please refer to the data sources used in the *Profiles* on page ii and the technical notes on page v to develop a better understanding for interpreting the data presented. Additional sections of the *Profiles* are dedicated to providing data specific to each of the six HIV care regions to assist with regional level planning efforts.

Missouri Planning Cycle:

The statewide Missouri Comprehensive Prevention Planning Group (CPPG) usually operates on a five year planning cycle. The current comprehensive prevention plan was developed in 2010 and runs from 2011-2016. To best serve the CPPG planning process, updates to the epidemiologic profile are designed to coincide with the CPPG's planning cycle. As a result, a complete update of all four questions of the epidemiologic profile is completed every five years, coinciding with the development of the new comprehensive HIV prevention plan. In the other years, updates will only be made to selected questions of the *Profiles*. The current *Profiles* represents a comprehensive update to all questions in the *Profiles*. For data from the previous comprehensive *Profiles*, please refer to the 2009 *Epidemiologic Profiles*, which can be accessed at <http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/MOHIVSTD2009.pdf>.

COVID Pandemic:

The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020 and is now in the transitional phasing of becoming an endemic. Due to this, state public health workers from many programs were called to respond to more than 1 million COVID-19 case reports during this timeframe. Healthcare providers also responded to cases that required medical attention, and during some case surges were redirected to care for COVID-19 patients from their routine duties. For public health and healthcare, it's plain that preparing for emergency response and surge capacity needs is essential for our society. The negative health impacts of the lack of surge capacity experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic will likely be measured in the coming years, as they have begun to emerge in the figures presented here.

Data Sources

1. Population Data

American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The American Community Survey is a nationwide sample survey conducted every year by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey provides population data regarding age, race, income, country of birth, languages spoken at home, education, employment, and many other areas. Single-year, three-year, and five-year estimates are currently available for the American Community survey. Single-year estimates are only available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Three-year estimates are available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more. Five-year estimates are available for all geographic areas. For more information, visit <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

Migration Data Files, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

State- and county-level migration estimates can be derived from changes in the tax filer's mailing address on domestic and foreign tax return forms between filing years. The IRS produces data files that are freely available. Migration patterns can be assessed by changes in the total number of exemptions reported between two filing years. There are some limitations associated with using tax return information to estimate migration patterns. First, the migration data file only includes tax returns filed through the 39th week of the year, which account for approximately 95% to 98% of all filed individuals returns. Second, differences exist in the likelihood of filing a tax return among various populations. Often the elderly and poor are less likely to file returns, and therefore would not be accurately represented in the migration data files. Third, the mailing address reported on the tax return may not reflect the true address of residence. Migration data are not available by demographic characteristics such as sex, age, and race/ethnicity. For more information, visit <http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Migration-Data>.

Population Estimates, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS), Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination and U.S. Census Bureau

MDHSS maintains population files for Missouri and its counties based on data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in partnership with the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Census counts are produced every ten years, with the 2010 census representing the most recent census. Population estimates are produced for non-census years based on adjustments made to the most recent census counts. Due to the time required to compute the estimates, the most recent year's estimates are not available for use in the *Profiles*, and the 2019 population estimates are used instead. Beginning with the 2019 population estimates new race/ethnicity categories are being used, which include a separate estimate for persons identifying being of more than one race. This change reflects the current level of race/ethnicity detail that is captured for HIV surveillance data. As a result of the change, the population estimates from *Profiles* prior to 2009 will not be comparable with the current *Profiles*.

2. HIV Epidemic Data

HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) Surveillance Data, eHARS

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, established reporting of stage 3 (AIDS) cases in 1983, named HIV cases in 1987, CD4 lymphocyte counts in 1991, and HIV viral load lab results in 2000. Demographic information, vital status, mode of exposure, laboratory results, treatment, and service referrals are collected on standardized case report forms and laboratory reports. The MDHSS, Office of Epidemiology (OOE) is responsible for managing the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) surveillance data, stored in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Evaluations have shown a high level of completeness of the surveillance system. However, the surveillance system primarily collects information only on individuals diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri. Some information regarding those currently living with HIV in Missouri is maintained in eHARS, but is not complete. Therefore, the *Profiles* only includes data on those whose most recent diagnosis (HIV or stage 3 (AIDS)) occurred in Missouri. The data collected in the surveillance system is based on diagnosis date, and not the time of infection. The diagnosis can be made at any clinical stage of the disease. The characteristics associated with new diagnoses may not reflect characteristics associated with recent infection. The surveillance system only includes data on individuals that are tested confidentially and reported. Members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, and therefore different subpopulations could be over or under-represented among diagnosed and reported HIV cases.

3. HIV-Related Indicators of Risk Data

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey, CDC

The BRFSS survey is an annual population-based, random-digit-dialed, telephone survey of the state's civilian, non-institutionalized, adult population, 18 years of age and older. Cell phone surveys were first included in the release of the 2011 data set, meaning that data sets starting with 2011 cannot be compared to the BFRSS data sets prior to 2011. Interviewers ask questions related to health behaviors, health screening, quality of life, mental health, impairment, and access to health care and insurance. The results

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

are weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability, and are used in planning, implementing, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs. For participants 18 years of age and older, the interview includes questions regarding HIV/stage 3 (AIDS)-related behaviors and testing. The BRFSS does not always contain the same questions from one year to the next. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

HIV Testing Database

CDC-funded prevention project areas, including Missouri, are required to collect information related to HIV tests performed at publicly funded HIV testing sites. The data collected include demographic information, behavioral risk information, and previous testing history, among other elements. Some data elements, such as previous testing history and behavioral risk, are typically only collected on persons testing positive and therefore data may be limited. The data are only representative of people who seek HIV testing at publicly funded testing sites. The data is collected for each testing experience, and multiple tests conducted on the same individual cannot be differentiated. Beginning in September 2007, MHDSS was funded by CDC to conduct expanding HIV testing initiatives in the state. This initiative was implemented to provide HIV testing in select urban facilities (including hospital emergency departments, private clinics, and public health clinics) with the intent to test all persons seeking care. Sites were selected in Kansas City and St. Louis, and testing began in early 2008. Beginning in 2012, an initiative was set in place to address the ongoing epidemic of HIV infection among black/African Americans in Missouri in which existing testing sites were funded by CDC to enhance testing activities among black/African American youth, women, and men who have sex with men (MSM). Testing under this initiative began in 2014. The primary goal of these activities is to increase the proportion of black/African Americans who are aware of their HIV infection and to develop a seamless system that allows identifying HIV infected individuals, linking them to appropriate care, and re-engaging those who are lost to care.

Hepatitis Surveillance Data, MDHSS, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, requires reporting of acute and chronic hepatitis B and C cases, perinatal hepatitis B, and prenatal hepatitis B within three days to the local health authority or MDHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. MDHSS OOE is responsible for managing the hepatitis surveillance data, stored in the Missouri Health Surveillance Information Systems (WebSurv). Limitations of the data include incomplete race/ethnicity information and underreporting.

Hospitalization Discharge, Charges, and Days of Care, Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA)

The dataset includes hospital discharges among Missouri residents from non-federal and non-state acute care general and specialty hospitals. Discharges are classified into diagnosis categories based on the first of 23 possible diagnoses coded on the discharge record. Hospital charges represent the total amount billed, and may not reflect the costs associated with providing the service. Therefore, charge data should only be used to compare the impact between disease categories or geographic regions, and should not be used to produce a total cost associated with a specific disease. The data set also includes days of care, which is calculated as the difference between the admission and discharge dates. If admission and discharge occurred on the same day, days of care is set to one. For more information, visit <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>.

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

This national survey annually collects information from public and private facilities providing substance abuse treatment. The survey does not include information from treatment programs in jails or prisons. The survey collects information regarding the characteristics, services offered, and number of clients receiving treatment at the facilities. The survey response rate is typically very high (>95%). This survey is a point-prevalence survey, meaning that it captures a snapshot of the facility on a particular date. This survey does not represent the annual total of clients served, or necessarily the maximum capacity that a facility can handle. For more information, visit <http://wwdasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/nssats.htm>.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA

This survey is a national, multi-stage probability sample regarding illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco use among the noninstitutionalized population twelve years of age or greater. Information is collected on lifetime, annual, and past-month usage of various substances; substance abuse treatment history; the perceived need for treatment; mental health indicators; and core demographics. Survey results prior to 2002 should not be compared with more recent surveys due to changes in recruitment and weighting procedures. For more information, visit <https://nsduhweb.rti.org/>.

School Health Profiles, CDC

The School Health Profiles is derived from a sample survey of schools that serve students from sixth through

twelfth grade in each state, territory, or city of interest. The survey is conducted in even years, and assesses school health policies and programs. Survey areas include school health education requirements, physical education requirements, health policies related to HIV/stage 3 (AIDS), tobacco-use prevention, nutrition, asthma management, and the coordination of school health with the family and community. In 2012, 45 states, 18 cities, four territories, and two tribal governments collected data and were included in the analysis. Surveys are sent from the state, local or territorial education or health agency to the principal. The principal and the school's lead health education teacher complete the appropriate survey responses. Results from the principal and teacher surveys are weighted. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyYouth/profiles/>.

STD Surveillance Data, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020 requires reporting of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases within three days, and syphilis, including congenital syphilis, within one day to the local health authority or MDHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. MDHSS OOE is responsible for managing all reportable STD surveillance data. STD data collected through 2011 were managed in the STD Management Information System (STD*MIS). Near the end of 2011, MDHSS OOE began utilizing WebSurv to collect and manage STD surveillance data. The change in databases must be considered when assessing changes in STD cases reported since 2012 compared to prior years. Data in this system are presented based on the date of report to the health department and not the diagnosis date. The data represent only those individuals tested and reported, which underestimates the true burden of infection as many infected individuals do not seek care, often due to a lack of symptoms. In addition, many people receive treatment without being tested, again underestimating the true burden of infection. Since morbidity is frequently entered based on the receipt of laboratory reports at MDHSS, race and ethnicity information is often not available. Incomplete race and ethnicity reporting limits the interpretation of trends for these characteristics.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), SAMHSA

This data set collects national information regarding admissions to public and private providers of substance abuse treatment that receive public funding. At a minimum for all states, the data set includes demographic information, date of admission, number of prior treatment episodes, and information related to the substance abuse problem. TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment; the completeness of client-level data included in the data set varies depending on state reporting practices and the availability of public funds. For more information, visit <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set>.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Survey, CDC

The YRBSS survey is administered by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to monitor specific behaviors among high school students that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. The survey is administered in the spring of odd-numbered years. Student participation is voluntary, and local parental permission procedures are followed. The students who participate in the survey constitute a valid sample of high school-age youth. The results may be used to make inferences about the health-risk behaviors of all Missouri public high school students. However, the results from the statewide survey cannot be used to provide estimates for smaller geographic areas than the state. The YRBSS does survey some large, urban school districts to obtain estimates for a smaller geographic area; no Missouri school district participated in the more area-specific survey. Data from the 2011 survey were not released due to small sample sizes. For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyYouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>.

Tuberculosis Disease Surveillance Data, WebSurv

Missouri's communicable disease reporting rule, 19 CSR 20-20.020, requires reporting of tuberculosis disease within one day to the local health authority or MDHSS. Demographic information, vital status, laboratory results, and treatment information are collected on standardized report forms and laboratory reports. MDHSS Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention is responsible for managing the tuberculosis surveillance data stored in WebSurv. Limitations of the data include incomplete race/ethnicity information and underreporting.

4. HIV Care Services Data

HIV Case Management Data, SCOUT

MDHSS participates in a cooperative agreement with HRSA for the provision of several programs funded by the Ryan White HIV Treatment Modernization Act. Data for persons served by these programs are collected and stored in the Securing Client Outcomes Using Technology (SCOUT) database. Data include key demographic and eligibility related variables for persons residing in Missouri, and portions of Illinois and Kansas. These data are used to monitor the level of need and the provision of services for individuals utilizing Ryan White funded services.

Technical Notes

Revised HIV Surveillance Case Definition: Case definitions are used for all national reportable conditions. Case definitions are a standardized set of requirements to determine whether an individual is counted as a case for a particular disease. Case definitions allow states to count cases in a standard fashion in order for data to be compared across the nation. When changes in testing technology and in the understanding of a disease occur, revisions to case definitions may occur. The HIV surveillance case definition was revised in 2014 in large part to account for the implementation of the new HIV testing algorithms that no longer required the western blot as the confirmatory test. A major change to remove the distinction between HIV cases and AIDS cases occurred in the 2014 revised surveillance case definition. All individuals infected with HIV disease are classified as HIV disease with progression of the disease classified as stages (0-3). For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm>.

Stage 3 (AIDS): Stage 3 (AIDS) represents an advanced stage of HIV infection when the CD4+T-lymphocyte values are usually persistently depressed. Stages are defined primarily based on the CD4+T-lymphocyte values and age. For additional information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm>.

HIV Disease, HIV Case, Stage 3 (AIDS) Case: HIV disease includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either a **stage 3 (AIDS) case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS)), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS) is based on an individual's most severe stage of HIV disease progression as of December 31, 2014.

Date of Diagnosis: Represents the date an individual was first diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of the stage of disease progression. However, in many instances the initial diagnosis of infection does not occur until several years after the initial infection, so at best the trends in diagnosed HIV cases can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections.

Reporting Delay: Delays exist between the time HIV infection is diagnosed and the time the infection is reported to MDHSS. As a result of reporting delays, case numbers for the most recent years of diagnosis may not be complete. Data from recent years should be considered provisional. The data presented in this report have not been adjusted for reporting delay. The data in this report represent all information reported to MDHSS through February 28, 2015.

Place of Residence: Data is presented based on an individual's residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS). Only cases whose most recent diagnosis was Missouri are included in the analyses presented in the *Profiles*. This residence at time of most recent diagnosis may or may not correspond with the individual's residence at the time of initial infection, or to the current residence.

Vital Status: Cases are presumed to be alive unless MDHSS has received notification of death. Current vital status information for cases is ascertained through routine matches with Missouri death certificates, reports of death from other states' surveillance programs, and routine site visits with major reporting sites. When comparing *Profiles*, changes in the number of living cases in a select year between the *Profiles* is due to adjustments based on results of death matching activities. Revisions for the number of persons living at the end of the year for the past ten years can be found in Figure 14 of the 2014 *Profiles*.

Exposure Category: Despite possible existence of multiple methods through which HIV can be transmitted, cases are assigned a single most likely exposure category based on a hierarchy developed by the CDC. A limitation of the dataset is the large number of cases reported with an undetermined exposure category. Data on cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories in selected analyses.

Routine Interstate Duplicate Review (RIDR): The mobility of American citizens impacts the ability to accurately track individuals living with HIV/stage 3 (AIDS). Mobility may result in the same HIV infected person being counted in two or more different states. To help respond to potential duplication problems, the CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP), now called Routine Interstate Duplicate Review (RIDR) in 2002. RIDR compares patient records throughout the nation in order to identify duplicate cases. The states with duplicate cases contact one another to compare patient profiles in order to determine the state to which the case belongs, based on residence during the earliest date of diagnosis. Because of this process, the cumulative number of cases within Missouri may change, but the process has increased the accuracy of Missouri's data by reducing the chance that a case has been counted more than once nationally.

Small Numbers: Data release limitations are set to ensure that the information cannot be used to inadvertently identify an individual. It is difficult to make meaningful statements concerning trends in areas with low numbers of cases. Please interpret rates where the numerator is less than 20 cases with caution because of the low reliability of rates based on a small number of cases.

Glossary of Terms: A glossary of terms is located at the end of the profile. If the reader is unclear about any terms used in the *Profiles*, please feel free to contact MDHSS Office of Epidemiology for additional information.

Race/Ethnicity: Race and ethnicity information has been collected under two different systems in the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) reporting system. Since many cases were reported under the old classification system, the use of the race and ethnicity categories from the old classification system will be maintained in this report. All cases identified with a Hispanic ethnicity will be reported in the *Profiles* as Hispanic, regardless of reported race information. In the text of this document, whenever cases are being discussed, the term "white" means white, not Hispanic, and "black/African American" means black/African American, not Hispanic. The number of cases reported as "not Hispanic" may include individuals whose ethnicity was not reported. Individuals who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the category "other/unknown" or "two or more races/unknown" depending on the table or figure.

Diagnoses in Correctional Facilities: For persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/stage 3 (AIDS), chlamydia or gonorrhea diagnosis, the location of the correctional facility is considered the individual's residence at diagnosis. For persons living in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of their syphilis diagnosis, the residence at diagnosis is considered the individual's address prior to being incarcerated. Data for persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities are included in the statewide data, since most of these individuals were likely Missouri residents prior to incarceration. However, diagnoses in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the HIV/stage 3 (AIDS) data for the six HIV care regions of the state. This exclusion at the regional level is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in a different location than where they were residing (and were likely infected) prior to imprisonment. If included among the cases from the area where imprisoned at the time of diagnosis, it would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area. Individuals diagnosed at federal correctional facilities in Missouri are not included in any data presented.

Anonymous Testing: The data does not include cases of HIV infection reported or diagnosed in persons anonymously tested at the state's four anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.

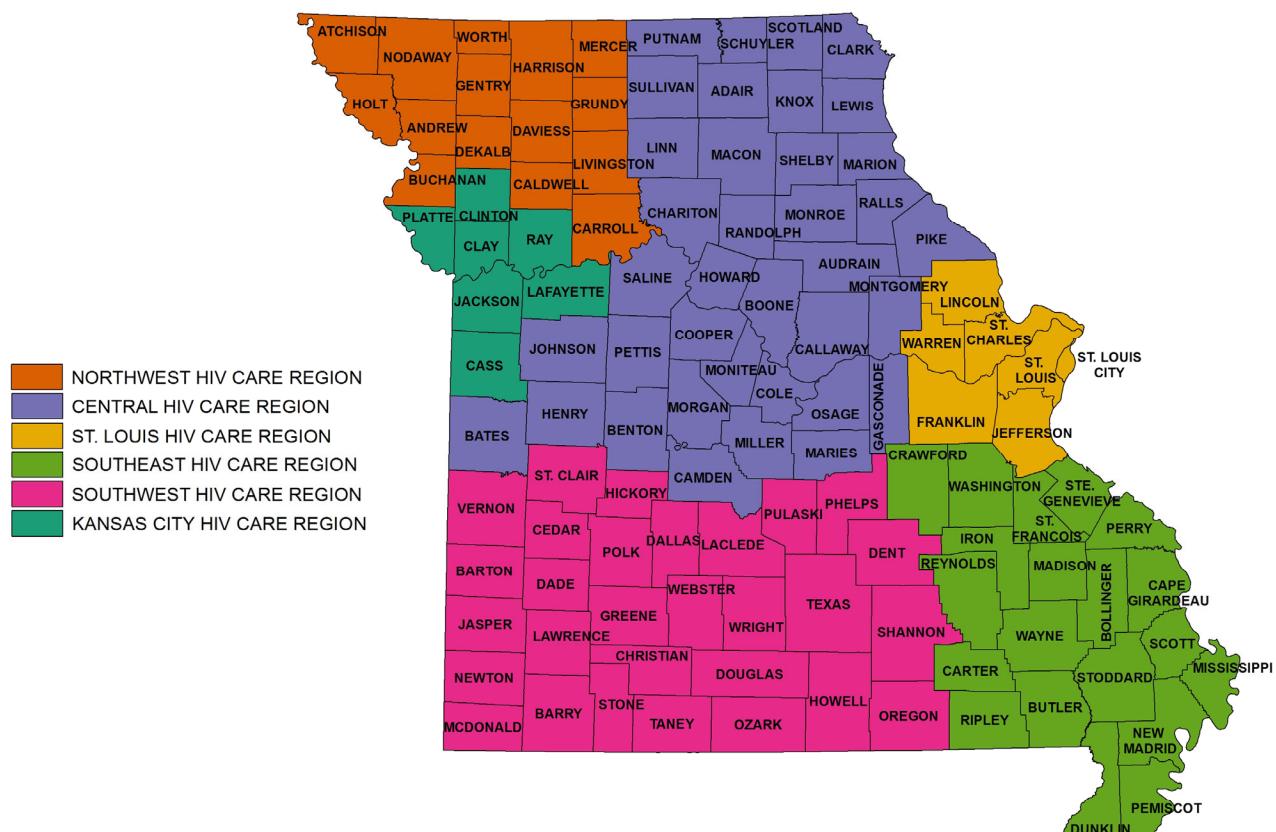
Geographic Area vs. HIV Care Region: When data are presented by geographic area, the St. Louis City represents individuals diagnosed in the St Louis City limits. St. Louis County represents individuals diagnosed in St. Louis County. Kansas City represents individuals diagnosed in the Kansas City limits. Outstate represents individuals diagnosed in all other areas. Refer to the map on the following page for the counties included when data are presented by HIV care region.

HIV Care Region vs. HIV Region: Previous *Profiles* divided the state into geographic regions known as HIV Regions using the HIV prevention planning regions. Based on guidance from the Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis (BHSH), the data in the 2014 *Profiles* is presented by HIV care regions in an effort to align with future goals to have a single definition for the geographic regions used for HIV planning. Beginning with the 2014 *Profiles*, the state was divided into geographic regions known as HIV care regions using the HIV medical case management (care) regions. The transition to care regions resulted in some changes. The North Central HIV Region is now known as the Central HIV Care Region. The remaining five regions maintained the same names. The counties comprising the St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions remained the same. The Northwest HIV Care Region no longer contains Clinton County. Clinton County now belongs to the Kansas City

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

HIV Care Region. In 2019, the Kansas City HIV Care Region counties Johnson, Bates, Henry, and Benton Counties were moved into the Central HIV Care Region. As a result of these changes regional data before the 2019 *Profiles* should not be compared to previous *Profiles*. Additionally, calculations for the past ten years were recalculated using the HIV care regions at the regional level in order to accurately display trends over time in the 2020 *Profiles*.

MISSOURI HIV CARE REGIONS



Abbreviations

AIDS=Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

BHSH=Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

OOE=Office of Epidemiology

BRFSS=Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CPPG=Comprehensive Prevention Planning Group

eHARS=enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System

HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDEP=Interstate Duplicate Evaluation Project

IDU=Injection drug use/Injection drug user

IRS=Internal Revenue Service

HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration

MDHSS=Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

MICA=Missouri Information for Community Assessment

MSM=Men who have sex with men

MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs

NIR>No indicated risk

N-SSATS=National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services

P&S=Primary and secondary

RIDR=Routine Interstate Duplicate Review

SAMSHA=Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SCOUT=Securing Client Outcomes Using Technology

STD=Sexually Transmitted Disease

STD*MIS=Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System

TB=Tuberculosis

TEDS=Treatment Episode Data Set

YRBSS= Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System



MISSOURI STATE SUMMARY

Population Counts, by HIV Care Region, Missouri, 2019							
	St. Louis HIV Care Region	Kansas City HIV Care Region	Northwest HIV Care Region	Central HIV Care Region	Southwest HIV Care Region	Southeast HIV Care Region	Missouri Total
Sex							
Male	1,028,672	600,226	111,186	439,004	586,338	242,546	3,007,972
Female	1,091,841	639,044	109,682	447,046	594,889	246,954	3,129,456
Total	2,120,513	1,239,270	220,868	886,050	1,181,227	489,500	6,137,428
Race/Ethnicity							
White	1,529,345	884,297	196,223	758,503	1,042,188	432,875	4,843,431
Black/African American	407,883	193,603	8,340	45,508	25,068	30,936	711,338
Hispanic	65655	96206	8880	29707	56424	11565	268,437
Asian/Pacific Islander	70,543	23,773	2,111	14,395	16,342	3,456	130,620
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4,162	5,292	944	3,622	10,944	2,090	27,054
Two or More Races/Other Race	42,925	36,099	4,370	34,315	30,261	8,578	156,548
Total	2,120,513	1,239,270	220,868	886,050	1,181,227	489,500	6,137,428
Race/Ethnicity-Males							
White Male	749,011	432,563	97,013	375,719	513,860	213,964	2,382,130
Black/African American Male	185,287	91,056	5,511	25,031	14,861	16,602	338,348
Hispanic Male	33,822	48,596	4,857	15,527	29,674	6,109	138,585
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	34,141	11,143	1,048	6,768	7,394	1,575	62,069
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2,039	2,615	485	1,882	5,553	1,045	13,619
Two or More Races/Other Race Male	24,372	14,253	2,272	14,077	14,996	3,251	73,221
Total	1,028,672	600,226	111,186	439,004	586,338	242,546	3,007,972
Race/Ethnicity-Females							
White Female	780,334	451,734	99,210	382,784	528,328	218,911	2,461,301
Black/African American Female	222,596	102,547	2,829	20,477	10,207	14,334	372,990
Hispanic Female	31,833	47,610	4,023	14,180	26,750	5,456	129,852
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	36,402	12,630	1,063	7,627	8,948	1,881	68,551
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	2,123	2,677	459	1,740	5,391	1,045	13,435
Two or More Races/Other Race Female	18,553	21,846	2,098	20,238	15,265	5,327	83,327
Total	1,091,841	639,044	109,682	447,046	594,889	246,954	3,129,456
Age							
<2	48,475	30,456	4,948	20,161	27,893	11,213	143,146
2-12	283,990	178,604	29,208	116,084	163,075	66,684	837,645
13-18	157,817	96,481	16,497	66,368	91,503	37,511	466,177
19-24	149,531	84,500	19,568	89,926	105,703	35,893	485,121
25-44	564,607	343,735	54,019	213,380	285,834	118,051	1,579,626
45-64	557,200	313,056	55,361	219,432	290,416	128,211	1,563,676
65+	358,893	192,438	41,267	160,699	216,803	91,937	1,062,037
Total	2,120,513	1,239,270	220,868	886,050	1,181,227	489,500	6,137,428

Source: DHSS, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination (BHCADD)

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Key Highlights: What is the scope of the HIV disease epidemic in Missouri?

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

- From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 22,526 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri and reported to MDHSS. Of these individuals, 14,615 (64.9%) were subcategorized as stage 3 (AIDS) cases, and the remaining 7,911 (35.1%) were subcategorized as HIV cases. Of the cumulative number of persons diagnosed with HIV disease, 13,554 (60.2%) were presumed to be living at the end of 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly between 2010 and 2020, with no sustained upward or downward trend in new HIV diagnoses over this time period. In 2020, there were 393 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease. However, this value has not been adjusted for reporting delays, and therefore is likely to change.
- The number of persons living with HIV disease continued to increase every year, from 10,460 persons in 2010 to 13,554 persons in 2020. The increase is primarily due to the fact that individuals are living longer with the disease as a result of improved treatment and medical care.

Where

- HIV disease disproportionately impacts the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). The highest rates of new diagnoses and persons living with HIV disease were found in these two areas.
- The rate of persons newly diagnosed who remained classified as HIV cases at the end of 2020 was highest in St. Louis City (18.3 per 100,000). The second highest rate was in St. Louis County (6.7 per 100,000) followed closely by Kansas City (6.4 per 100,000). The rate of persons newly diagnosed who were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2020 was highest in St. Louis City (4.0 per 100,000).

Who

Sex

- Males represented the majority of persons newly diagnosed and living with HIV disease. The rates of persons living with HIV disease were around 3.6 times as high among males compared to females. The rates of newly diagnosed with HIV disease were around 4.8 times as high among males compared to females.

Race/Ethnicity

- HIV disease continues to disproportionately impact minorities. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases among blacks/African Americans was 7.5 times as high as whites, and 3.3 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. The disparity was even greater among black/African American females with the newly diagnosed representing 50.6% of Missouri's female population. It should be emphasized that race/ethnicity in itself is not a risk factor for HIV infection; however, among many racial/ethnic minority populations, social, economic, and cultural factors are associated with high rates of HIV risk behavior. These factors also may be barriers to receiving HIV prevention information or accessing HIV testing, diagnosis, and treatment.

Age

- The age of individuals living with HIV disease has increased over time. In 2011, the largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease were 45-49 years of age, whereas in 2020 persons 55-59 years old represented the largest number of living cases.
- The age of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV has slightly increased over time. In 2011, the largest numbers of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease were between 19-24 years of age, compared to 2020 when the largest numbers of new diagnoses were 25-29 years of age. The difference may be attributed to increased testing among younger individuals or due to a true increase in the number of new infections at a younger age.

Exposure Category

- The majority of new diagnoses continue to be attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM). Among females, heterosexual contact was the primary mode of transmission.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Missouri, 1982—2020

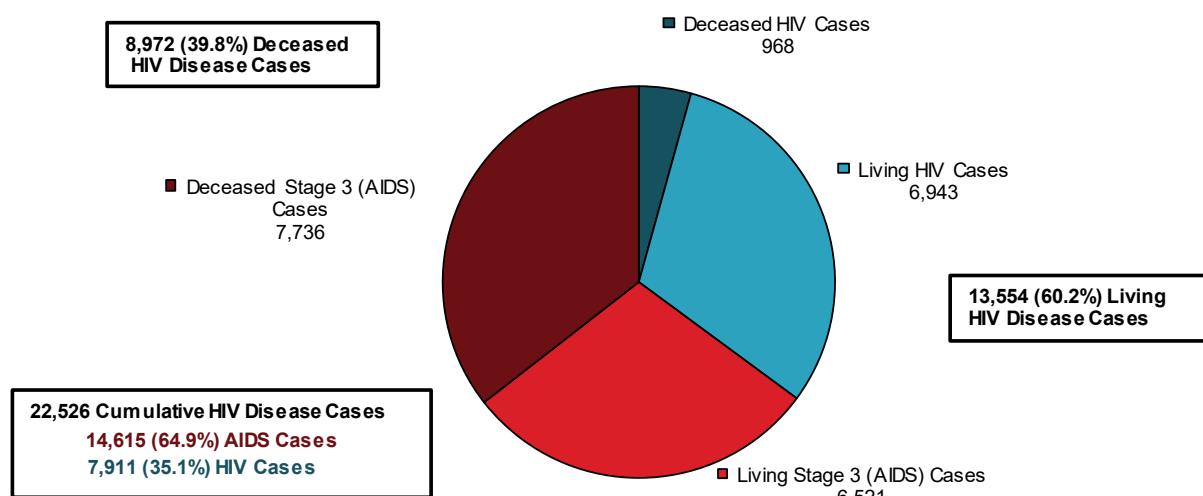
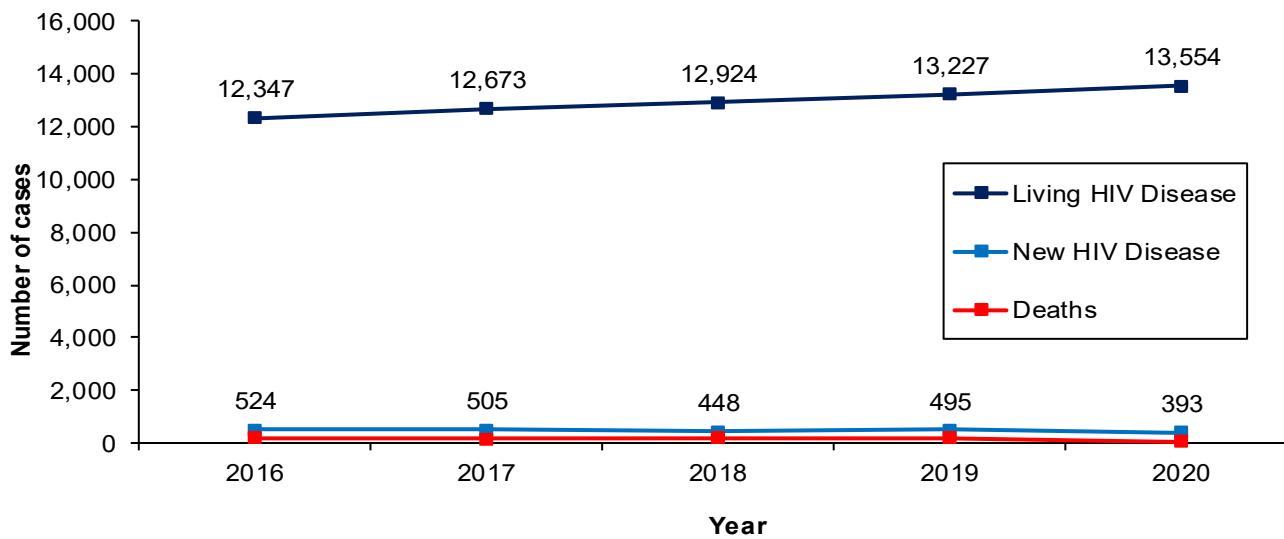


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Missouri, 2016—2020

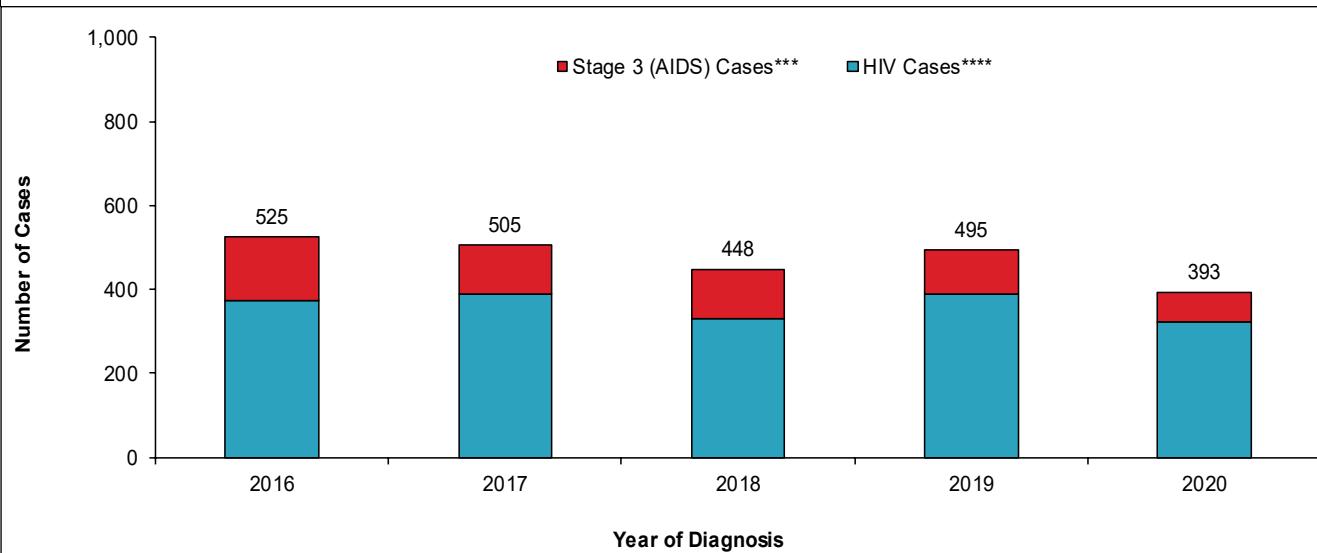


*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year; For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1985 to 2020, there have been a total of 22,526 HIV disease cases diagnosed in Missouri and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 60.2% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 7,911 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2020 and 14,615 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2020, there were 13,554 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in Missouri (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased each year. There were 393 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses from 2016 to 2020 has fluctuated; the number of new diagnoses ranged from 524 cases in 2016 to 393 cases in 2020. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease each year has remained generally steady. The lower number of deaths in 2020 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2016-2020**



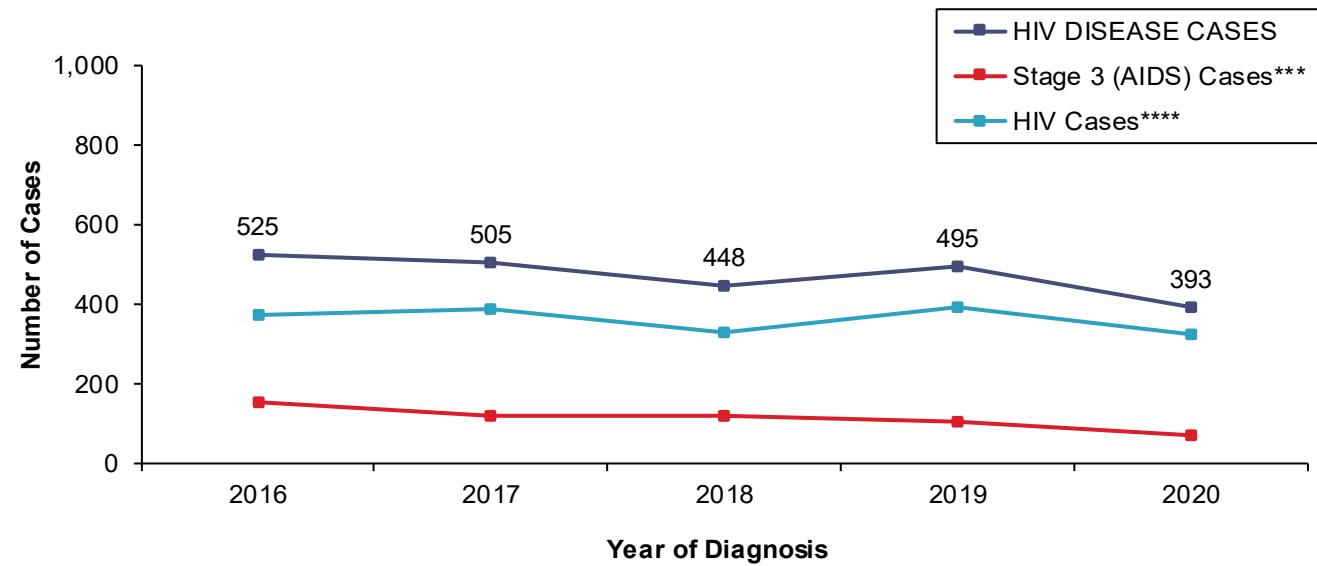
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2016-2020**



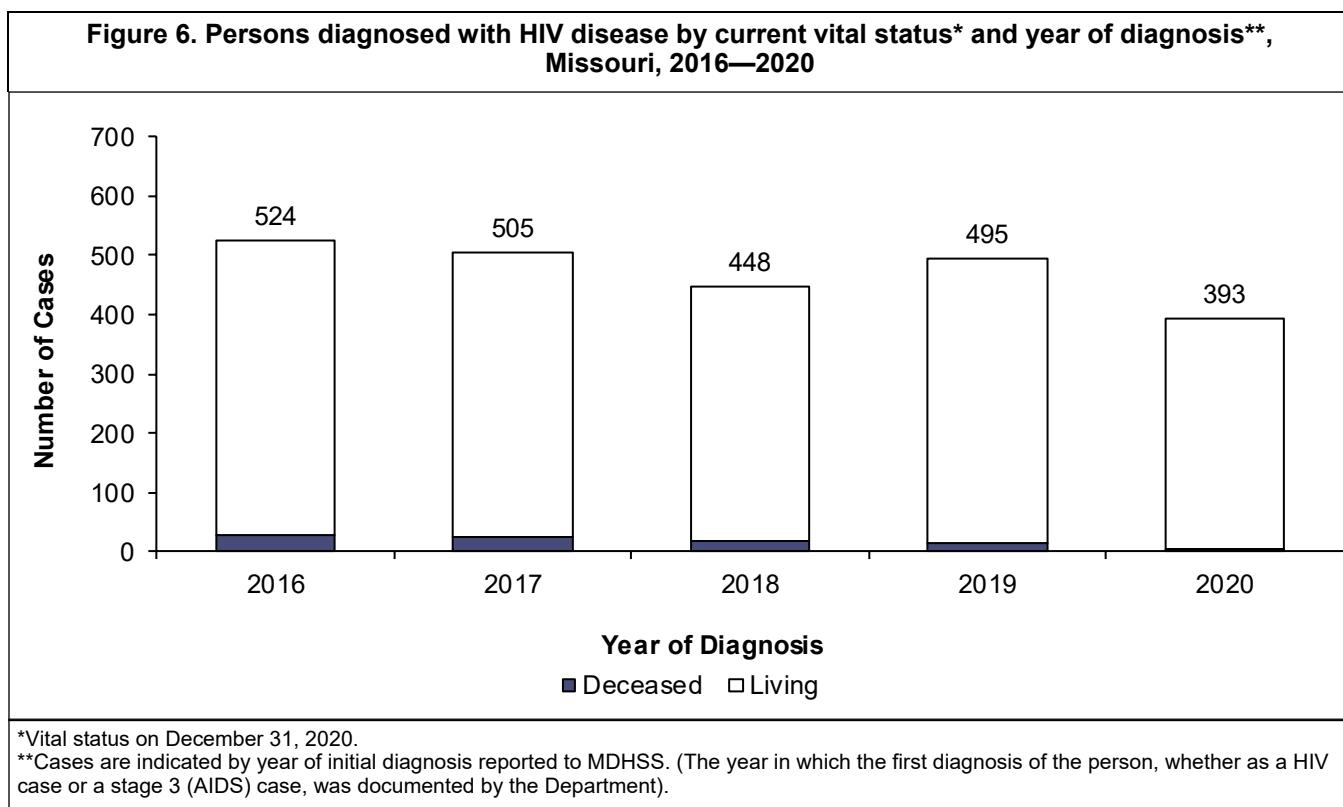
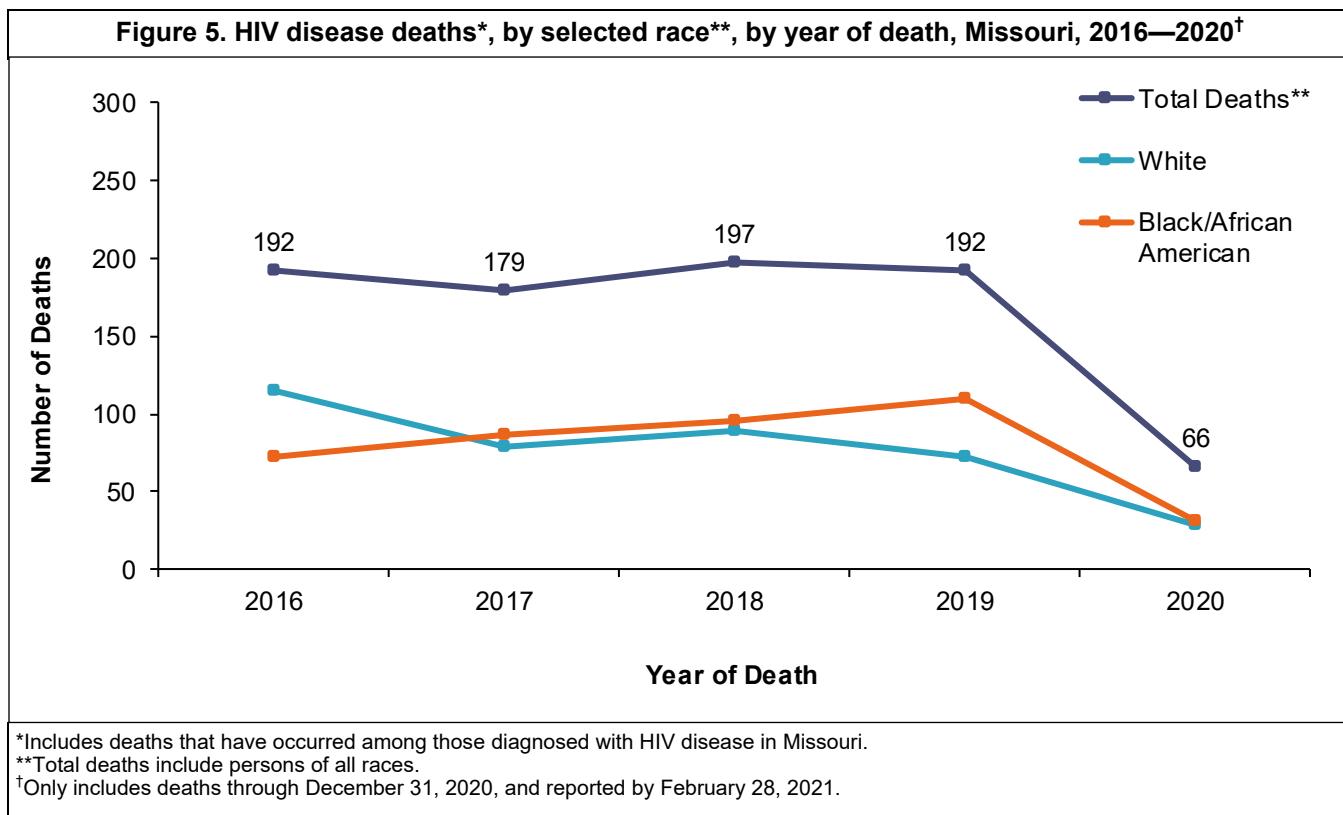
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 525 cases in 2016, to 393 cases in 2020 (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly between 2016 and 2020, with no sustained upward or downward trend in new HIV diagnoses over this time period. However, 2020 is slightly lower than previous years, but we have to interpret this number in caution due to COVID pandemic. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, a larger number are currently classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases compared to those diagnosed in 2020 because they have been living with the virus longer.



The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease was generally steady between 2016 and 2020, but then decreases drastically in 2020 (Figure 5). There was a decrease in deaths from 2016 to 2017 from 192 to 179. The lower number of deaths through 2020 is likely due to delays in death reporting. Of the 524 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 29 (5.53%) were deceased by the end of 2020 (Figure 6). Among the 393 cases first diagnosed in 2020, 3 (0.76%) were deceased at the end of 2020. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Missouri, 2020

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	5,662	81.5%	188.2	5,456	83%	181.4	11,118	82.0%	369.6
Female	1,281	18.5%	40.9	1,155	17%	36.9	2,436	18.0%	77.8
Total	6,943	100.0%	113.1	6,611	100%	107.7	13,554	100.0%	220.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3,193	46.0%	65.9	3,072	47%	63.4	6,265	46.2%	129.4
Black/African American	3,160	45.5%	444.2	3,021	46%	424.7	6,181	45.6%	868.9
Hispanic	361	5.2%	134.5	328	5%	122.2	689	5.1%	256.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	65	0.9%	49.8	42	1%	32.2	107	0.8%	81.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0.1%	29.6	3	0%	11.1	11	0.1%	40.7
Two or More Races/Unknown	156	2.2%	99.6	139	2%	88.8	295	2.2%	188.4
Total	6,943	100.0%	113.1	6,605	100%	107.6	13,548	100.0%	220.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	2,783	49.2%	116.8	2,734	50%	114.8	5,517	49.6%	231.6
Black/African American Male	2,384	42.1%	704.6	2,300	42%	679.8	4,684	42.1%	1384.4
Hispanic Male	312	5.5%	225.1	278	5%	200.6	590	5.3%	425.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	52	0.9%	83.8	28	1%	45.1	80	0.7%	128.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	8	0.1%	58.7	3	0%	22.0	11	0.1%	80.8
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	123	2.2%	168.0	113	2%	154.3	236	2.1%	322.3
Total	5,662	100.0%	188.2	5,456	100%	181.4	11,118	100.0%	369.6
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	410	32.0%	16.7	338	29%	13.7	748	30.7%	30.4
Black/African American Female	776	60.6%	208.0	721	62%	193.3	1,497	61.5%	401.4
Hispanic Female	49	3.8%	37.7	50	4%	38.5	99	4.1%	76.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	13	1.0%	19.0	14	1%	20.4	27	1.1%	39.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	33	2.6%	39.6	32	3%	38.4	65	2.7%	78.0
Total	1,281	100.0%	40.9	1,155	100%	36.9	2,436	100.0%	77.8
Current Age[‡]									
<2	1	0.0%	0.7	0	0%	0.0	1	0.0%	0.7
2-12	16	0.2%	1.9	2	0%	0.2	18	0.1%	2.1
13-18	47	0.7%	10.1	4	0%	0.9	51	0.4%	10.9
19-24	318	4.6%	65.6	43	1%	8.9	361	2.7%	74.4
25-34	1,698	24.5%	107.5	617	9%	39.1	2,315	17.1%	146.6
35-44	1,580	22.8%		1,018	15%		2,598	19.2%	
45-54	1,440	20.7%	92.1	1,872	28%	119.7	3,312	24.4%	211.8
55-64	1,351	19.5%		2,283	35%		3,634	26.8%	
65+	492	7.1%	46.3	772	12%	72.7	1,264	9.3%	119.0
Total	6,943	100.0%	113.1	6,611	100%	107.7	13,554	100.0%	220.8

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri who are currently living, regardless of current residence. Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Missouri, 2020

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	250	77.2%	8.3	54	78.3%	1.8	304	77.4%	10.1
Female	74	22.8%	2.4	15	21.7%	0.5	89	22.6%	2.8
Total	324	100.0%	5.3	69	100.0%	1.1	393	100.0%	6.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	118	36.4%	2.4	34	49.3%	0.7	152	38.7%	3.1
Black/African American	146	45.1%	20.5	20	29.0%	2.8	166	42.2%	23.3
Hispanic	20	6.2%	7.5	7	10.1%	2.6	27	6.9%	10.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	2.8%	6.9	1	1.4%	0.8	10	2.5%	7.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	31	9.6%	19.8	7	10.1%	4.5	38	9.7%	24.3
Total	324	100.0%	5.3	69	100.0%	1.1	393	100.0%	6.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	98	39.2%	4.1	28	51.9%	1.2	126	41.4%	5.3
Black/African American Male	107	42.8%	31.6	14	25.9%	4.1	121	39.8%	35.8
Hispanic Male	18	7.2%	13.0	7	13.0%	5.1	25	8.2%	18.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	7	2.8%	11.3	0	0.0%	0.0	7	2.3%	11.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	20	8.0%	--	5	9.3%	--	25	8.2%	--
Total	250	100.0%	8.3	54	100.0%	1.8	304	100.0%	10.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	20	27.0%	0.8	6	40.0%	0.2	26	29.2%	1.1
Black/African American Female	39	52.7%	10.5	6	40.0%	1.6	45	50.6%	12.1
Hispanic Female	2	2.7%	1.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	2.2%	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	2.7%	2.9	1	6.7%	1.5	3	3.4%	4.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	11	14.9%	13.2	2	13.3%	2.4	13	14.6%	15.6
Total	74	100.0%	2.4	15	100.0%	0.5	89	100.0%	2.8
Current Age[‡]									
<2	1	0.3%	0.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	0.7
2-12	2	0.6%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.5%	0.2
13-18	11	3.4%	2.4	0	0.0%	0.0	11	2.8%	2.4
19-24	63	19.4%	13.0	4	5.8%	0.8	67	17.0%	13.8
25-34	130	40.1%	8.2	18	26.1%	1.2	148	37.7%	9.4
35-44	61	18.8%	--	15	21.7%	--	76	19.3%	--
45-54	29	9.0%	1.9	22	31.9%	1.4	51	13.0%	3.3
55-64	24	7.4%	--	9	13.0%	--	33	8.4%	--
65+	3	0.9%	0.3	1	1.4%	0.1	4	1.0%	0.4
Total	324	100.0%	5.3	69	100.0%	1.1	393	100.0%	6.4

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

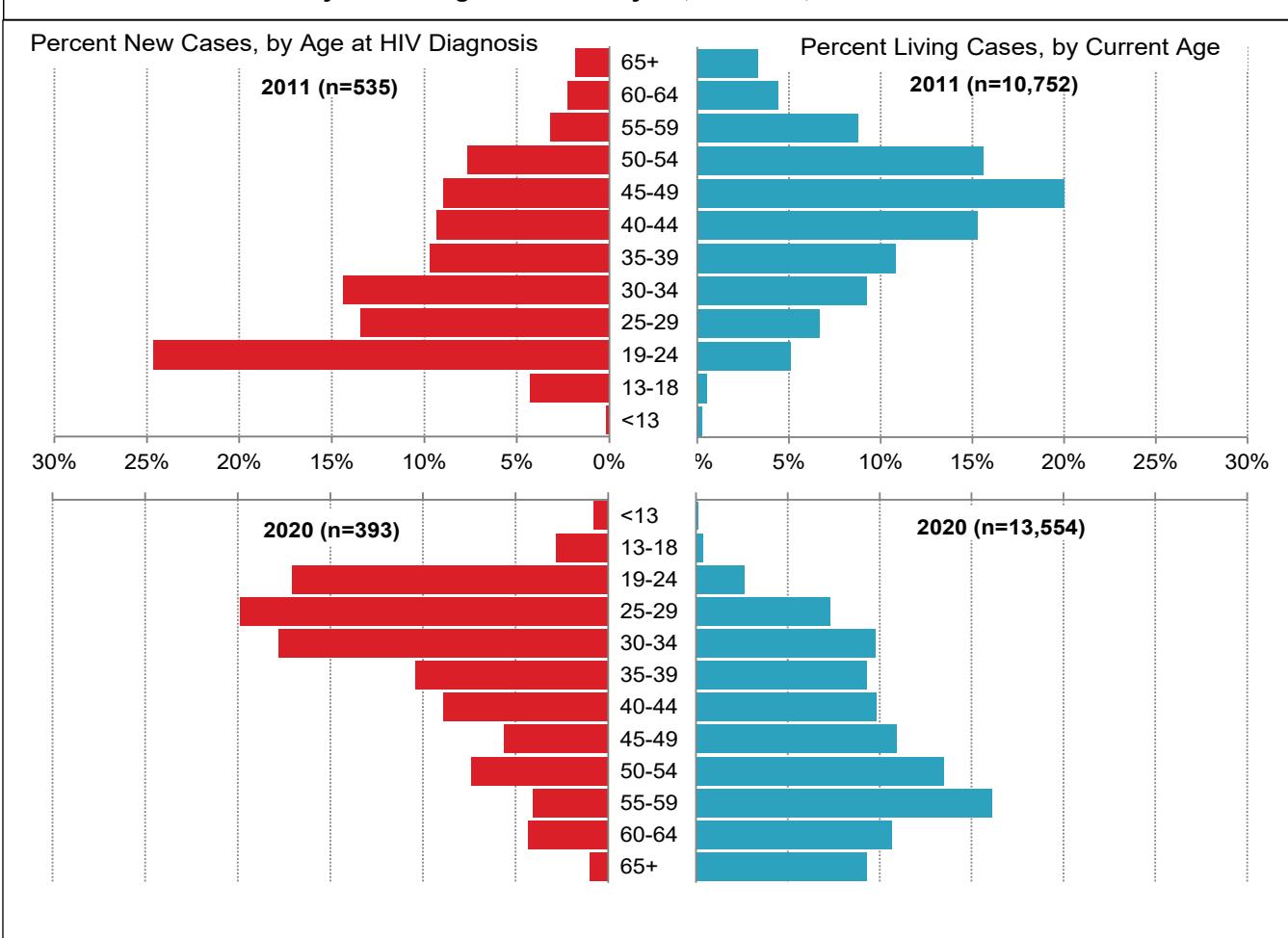
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Of the 6,943 persons living with HIV at the end of 2020, 81.5% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.8 times as high among males compared to females. Whites and black/African Americans represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (46%, 45.5%) respectively, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.7 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites. The rate was 2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among males, the rate of living cases among blacks/African Americans was 6 times as high as the rate among whites, and 1.8 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 13.2 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.5 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

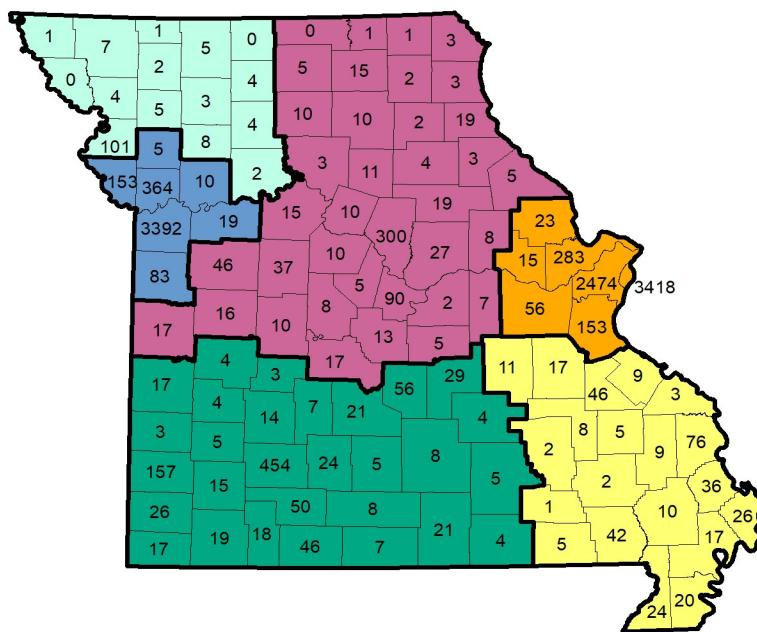
Of the persons 324 newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 21.3% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2020 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 3.6 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.5 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites, and 3.3 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was greatest among persons 25-44 years of age at the end of 2020 (14.5 per 100,000).

Figure 7. Distribution of new HIV disease cases by age at diagnosis and living HIV disease cases by current age in selected year, Missouri, 2011 and 2020



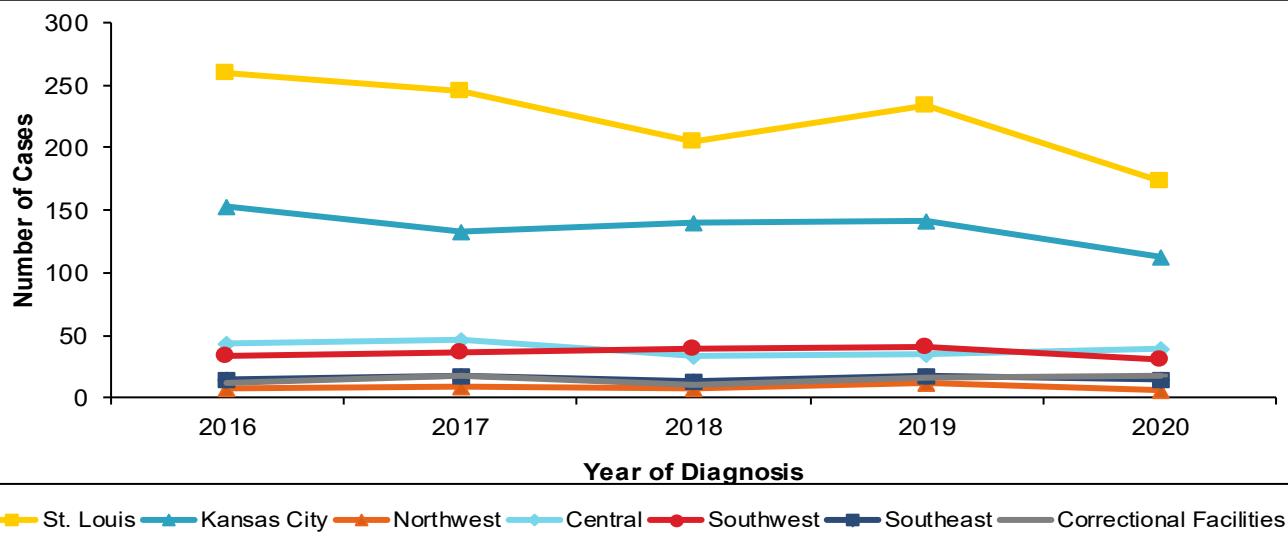
Changes have occurred in the distribution of the age at diagnosis among new HIV disease cases over time (Figure 7). In 2011, the greatest proportion of new diagnoses occurred among those ages 19-24 (25%). In 2020, the greatest proportion of new diagnoses occurred among ages 25-29 (20%). Although the age of new diagnoses has decreased, the age of individuals living with HIV has increased over time. In 2011, the greatest proportion of living cases was among those ages 45-49 (20%). In 2020, the greatest proportion of living cases was between 55-59 years old (16%).

Figure 8. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV care region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 1982-2020



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or stage 3 (AIDS). Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=350).

Figure 9. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV care region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2016-2020



The largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease in 2020 were most recently diagnosed in St. Louis City (3440), Jackson County (3344), and St. Louis County (2483) (Figure 8). The St. Louis HIV Care Region has represented the largest number of new HIV disease diagnoses in each year from 2016-2020 (Figure 9). In 2020 the St. Louis HIV Care Region represented the lowest number of new cases (146) in a year since 1987.

The number of new diagnoses in the Kansas City Region and St. Louis Region has been generally stable from 2016 to 2020 with a slight decrease in 2019 for the St. Louis Region and slight increase in 2016 for the Kansas City Region. In the remainder of the HIV care regions, the number of new diagnoses has been generally stable from 2016 to 2020, with slight fluctuations seen in select years.

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, and by HIV care region, 2020

Location	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living with HIV			Diagnosed 2020**			Living with Stage 3 (AIDS)		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Geographic Area												
St. Louis City†	55	17.0%	18.3	1,773	25.5%	589.9	12	17.4%	4.0	1,645	24.9%	547.3
St. Louis County†	67	20.7%	6.7	1,332	19.2%	134.0	22	31.9%	2.2	1,142	17.3%	114.9
Kansas City†	74	22.8%	6.4	1,490	21.5%	128.1	10	14.5%	0.9	1,709	25.9%	146.9
Outstate†	112	34.6%	3.0	1,998	28.8%	54.3	24	34.8%	0.7	1,771	26.8%	48.1
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	16	4.9%	N/A	350	5.0%	N/A	1	1.4%	N/A	344	5.2%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	324	100.0%	5.3	6,943	100.0%	113.1	69	100.0%	1.1	6,611	100.0%	107.7
HIV Care Region												
St. Louis†	136	42.0%	6.4	3,469	50.0%	163.6	37	53.6%	1.7	3,039	46.0%	143.3
Kansas City†	97	29.9%	7.8	1,908	27.5%	154.0	16	23.2%	1.3	2,118	32.0%	170.9
Northwest†	4	1.2%	1.8	72	1.0%	32.6	2	2.9%	0.9	75	1.1%	34.0
Central†	38	11.7%	4.3	428	6.2%	48.3	1	1.4%	0.1	331	5.0%	37.4
Southwest†	22	6.8%	1.9	543	7.8%	46.0	8	11.6%	0.7	508	7.7%	43.0
Southeast†	11	3.4%	2.2	173	2.5%	35.3	4	5.8%	0.8	196	3.0%	40.0
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	16	4.9%	N/A	350	5.0%	N/A	1	1.4%	N/A	344	5.2%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	324	100.0%	5.3	6,943	100.0%	113.1	69	100.0%	1.1	6,611	100.0%	107.7
*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.												
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.												
***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.												
†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.												
††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.												
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.												

There were differences in the proportion of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease that were either concurrently diagnosed with stage 3 (AIDS) or progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020 by geographic area and HIV care region (Table 3). Out of state had the highest proportion, 34.6%, of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. In comparison, the proportion was 20.7%, 22.8%, 17%, and 4.9% for St. Louis County, Kansas City, St. Louis City, and Missouri correctional facilities, respectively.

In St. Louis HIV Care Region, 49% of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. The proportion was 27.5%, 1%, 6.2%, 7.8%, 2.5%, 5% for Kansas City, Northwest, Central, Southwest, Southeast and Missouri correction facilities the HIV care regions of respectively. The variation in the proportion of newly diagnosed individuals that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020 among the geographic areas may be related to differences in when individuals were tested in the course of their disease progression, or differences in active surveillance techniques.

The rate of new and living HIV and living stage 3 (AIDS) cases were greatest in St. Louis City. The rate of new HIV case diagnoses in St. Louis City was 5.7 times as high as Outstate, and 1.3 times as high in Kansas City compared to Outstate. This demonstrates the disproportionate impact of HIV disease on the major metropolitan areas in Missouri.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Missouri, 2020

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis City†	14	25.5%	10.4	34	61.8%	25.2	5	9.1%	39.9	55	100.0%	18.3
St. Louis County†	15	22.4%	2.3	48	71.6%	19.5	1	1.5%	3.3	67	100.0%	6.7
Kansas City†	22	29.7%	2.7	40	54.1%	20.8	8	10.8%	8.5	74	100.0%	6.4
Outstate Missouri†	57	50.9%	1.8	20	17.9%	14.6	5	4.5%	3.8	112	100.0%	3.0
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	10	62.5%	N/A	4	25.0%	N/A	1	6.3%	N/A	16	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	118	36.4%	2.4	146	45.1%	20.5	20	6.2%	7.5	324	100.0%	5.3

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2020

HIV Care Region	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis†	35	25.7%	2.3	83	61.0%	20.3	6	4.4%	9.1	136	100.0%	6.4
Kansas City†	36	37.1%	4.1	44	45.4%	22.7	12	12.4%	12.5	97	100.0%	7.8
Northwest†	1	25.0%	0.5	1	25.0%	12.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.8
Central†	22	57.9%	2.9	6	15.8%	13.2	1	2.6%	3.4	38	100.0%	4.3
Southwest†	10	45.5%	1.0	4	18.2%	16.0	0	0.0%	0.0	22	100.0%	1.9
Southeast†	4	36.4%	0.9	4	36.4%	12.9	0	0.0%	0.0	11	100.0%	2.2
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	10	62.5%	N/A	4	25.0%	N/A	1	6.3%	N/A	16	100.0%	N/A
MISSOURI TOTAL	118	36.4%	2.4	146	45.1%	20.5	20	6.2%	7.5	324	100.0%	5.3

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
††Includes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2020 by race/ethnicity varied by geographic area (Table 4). Whites comprised 62.5% of new HIV case diagnoses in 2020 in Missouri correctional facilities but only 29.7% in Kansas City and 25% in St. Louis City. Out of state compromised 50.9% of new HIV cases. Differences in the general population distribution of each of these geographic areas likely explain some of the variation observed.

The difference in the rate of new HIV case diagnoses by race/ethnicity also varied by geographic area. In Outstate, the rate of new HIV cases among blacks/African Americans was 8.1 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.1 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. In comparison, the rate of new HIV cases was 8.5 times as high in blacks/African Americans compared to whites and 1.4 times for Hispanics compared to whites in St. Louis County.

Different patterns observed for the geographic areas were also present by HIV care region (Table 5). In the Missouri correctional facilities, whites represented 62.5% of new HIV case diagnoses, whereas blacks/African Americans represented the majority of cases in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (61%) and Hispanics in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (12.4%).

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	62	38.5%	2,216	51.1%	16	61.5%	2,124	52.4%
Black/African American	76	47.2%	1,744	40.2%	4	15.4%	1,639	40.4%
Hispanic	13	8.1%	257	5.9%	4	15.4%	184	4.5%
Other/Unknown	10	6.2%	123	2.8%	2	7.7%	110	2.7%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	161	100.0%	4,340	100.0%	26	100.0%	4,057	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2019 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Missouri, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	2	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%
19-24	49	1.1%	162	4.8%	16	3.6%	241	2.9%
25-44	1,164	26.8%	1,668	49.3%	218	49.4%	3,170	37.8%
45-64	2,557	58.9%	1,382	40.9%	183	41.5%	4,203	50.1%
65+	568	13.1%	168	5.0%	24	5.4%	777	9.3%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,340	100.0%	3,383	100.0%	441	100.0%	8,397	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data presented for each exposure category for Tables 10-23 have not been adjusted to redistribute individuals with missing exposure category information. Therefore these data only represent those individuals with an exposure category reported to MDHSS. The total number of individuals in each exposure category is likely underestimated, especially among those newly diagnosed in 2020. These data are subject to change.

There were a total of 161 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans had the highest proportion of MSM new HIV cases at 47.2% while whites had the highest proportion of MSM new stage 3 (AIDS) cases at 61.5%. Whites had the largest proportion of MSM living with both HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) compared to blacks/African Americans and Hispanics. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 16% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). The largest proportion overall in Missouri were between the ages of 45-64 at 50.1%. Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (58.9%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. The greatest numbers of black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44, and black/African Americans represented the largest number of MSM under the age of 25 (165).

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,024	45.5%	1,108	49.2%	57	2.5%	2,250	26.8%
St. Louis County	573	36.9%	881	56.7%	66	4.2%	1,554	18.5%
Kansas City	1,126	50.1%	861	38.3%	187	8.3%	2,246	26.7%
Outstate	1,530	74.6%	335	16.3%	124	6.0%	2,051	24.4%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	87	29.4%	198	66.9%	7	2.4%	296	3.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,340	51.7%	3,383	40.3%	441	5.3%	8,397	100.0%
HIV Care Region								
St. Louis	1,865	44.8%	2,058	49.4%	138	3.3%	4,167	49.6%
Kansas City	1,474	53.7%	954	34.8%	233	8.5%	2,745	32.7%
Northwest	57	86.4%	6	9.1%	2	3.0%	66	0.8%
Central	279	71.9%	81	20.9%	23	5.9%	388	4.6%
Southwest	462	82.5%	43	7.7%	31	5.5%	560	6.7%
Southeast	116	66.3%	43	24.6%	7	4.0%	175	2.1%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	87	29.4%	198	66.9%	7	2.4%	296	3.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	4,340	51.7%	3,383	40.3%	441	5.3%	8,397	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 8,397 MSM living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, the largest proportion were diagnosed in St. Louis City (26.8%), followed by Kansas City (26.7%) (Table 8). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among MSM diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 74.6% of persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM were white, whereas only 29% of this group who were diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities were white. The differences were likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas.

Similar patterns were also seen for the HIV care regions. The St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 49.1% of all living cases among MSM and the Kansas City HIV Care Region comprised 32.7%. The St. Louis HIV Care Region and Kansas City Care Region also had the highest proportion of living cases among white MSM.

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	5	62.5%	189	66.8%	2	0.0%	241	63.9%
Black/African American	1	12.5%	71	25.1%	0	0.0%	115	30.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	14	4.9%	0	0.0%	13	3.4%
Other/Unknown	2	25.0%	9	3.2%	0	0.0%	8	2.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	8	100.0%	283	100.0%	2	100.0%	377	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Missouri, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%	6	0.9%
25-44	148	34.4%	45	24.2%	13	48.1%	215	32.6%
45-64	231	53.7%	118	63.4%	13	48.1%	370	56.1%
65+	46	10.7%	23	12.4%	0	0.0%	69	10.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	430	100.0%	186	100.0%	27	100.0%	660	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 8 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2020 (Table 9). The small number of new cases diagnosed among MSM/IDU make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex difficult to interpret. Although based on a small number of cases, 25% of newly diagnosed cases progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. Whites represented the majority (62.5%) of new HIV cases among MSM/IDU. Among living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, whites represented the largest proportion of cases, 66.8% and 63.9%, respectively.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 10). Among white and black/African American MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the majority, 53.7% and 63.4%, were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. In contrast, the largest proportion of Hispanic MSM/IDU with HIV disease were between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age (both at 48%). The highest proportion of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age (56%) while no cases of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 13-18 years of age at the end of 2020.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	44	40.7%	59	54.6%	4	3.7%	108	16.4%
St. Louis County	25	48.1%	27	51.9%	0	0.0%	52	7.9%
Kansas City	102	62.2%	46	28.0%	10	6.1%	164	24.8%
Outstate	216	85.4%	18	7.1%	12	4.7%	253	38.3%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	43	51.8%	36	43.4%	1	1.2%	83	12.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	430	65.2%	186	28.2%	27	4.1%	660	100.0%
HIV Care Region								
St. Louis	84	46.9%	86	48.0%	7	3.9%	179	27.1%
Kansas City	146	67.0%	52	23.9%	13	6.0%	218	33.0%
Northwest	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.8%
Central	42	84.0%	4	8.0%	3	6.0%	50	7.6%
Southwest	86	89.6%	3	3.1%	3	3.1%	96	14.5%
Southeast	17	85.0%	3	15.0%	0	0.0%	20	3.0%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	43	51.8%	36	43.4%	1	1.2%	83	12.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	430	65.2%	186	28.2%	27	4.1%	660	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 660 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, the largest proportion was diagnosed in Outstate Missouri (38.3%), followed by Kansas City (24.8%) (Table 11). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among MSM/IDU diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 85.4% of living cases attributed to MSM/IDU were white. The Kansas City geographic area represented the largest proportion instate of all living cases among MSM/IDU.

Kansas City HIV Care Region represented the largest proportion of all living cases among MSM/IDU at 33% and then St. Louis HIV Care Region comprised 27%. The proportion of white living cases among MSM/IDU was highest in the Northwest HIV Care Region (100%) and lowest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (47%). The proportion of black/African American among MSM/IDU was highest in St. Louis. Among Hispanics, the highest proportion was in Central and Kansas City.

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	4	44.4%	97	34.2%	1	50.0%	98	24.9%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	64	22.5%	0	0.0%	119	30.3%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	4	1.4%	0	0.0%	18	4.6%
White Female	4	44.4%	74	26.1%	1	50.0%	72	18.3%
Black/African American Female	1	11.1%	39	13.7%	0	0.0%	70	17.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	10	2.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	9	100.0%	284	100.0%	2	100.0%	393	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Missouri, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	2	1.8%	4	0.6%
25-44	46	23.6%	29	15.8%	59	40.4%	18	16.5%	165	24.4%
45-64	126	64.6%	115	62.8%	80	54.8%	74	67.9%	420	62.0%
65+	22	11.3%	39	21.3%	6	4.1%	15	13.8%	88	13.0%
MISSOURI TOTAL	195	100.0%	183	100.0%	146	100.0%	109	100.0%	677	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 9 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injection drug use (IDU) in 2020 (Table 12). The small number of new cases diagnosed among IDU make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex difficult to interpret. Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, 2 progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. There were 274 living HIV cases and 400 living stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed among IDU. Males represented 60% of living HIV cases diagnosed among IDU.

Among IDU living with HIV disease, a smaller proportion of white males and white females had progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020 compared to non-white males and females. There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU between those classified as HIV cases compared to those classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases. For example, white males represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases (34%) while black/African American males represented the largest proportion (32%) of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among IDU.

The greatest numbers of persons living with HIV disease in each race/ethnicity and sex category presented among IDU were 45 to 64 years of age at the end of 2020 (Table 13). White males represented the largest proportion of living HIV diagnosed among IDU at 196 (29%) followed closely by black/African American males at 194 (29%).

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%*†	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	21	17.5%	95	79.2%	2	1.7%	120	17.7%
St. Louis County	17	33.3%	32	62.7%	1	2.0%	51	7.5%
Kansas City	48	33.1%	78	53.8%	16	11.0%	145	21.4%
Outstate	197	81.4%	31	12.8%	12	5.0%	242	35.7%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	58	48.7%	56	47.1%	4	3.4%	119	17.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	341	50.4%	292	43.1%	35	5.2%	677	100.0%
HIV Care Region								
St. Louis	67	33.5%	127	63.5%	3	1.5%	200	29.5%
Kansas City	93	47.4%	80	40.8%	19	9.7%	196	29.0%
Northwest	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	10	1.5%
Central	33	73.3%	10	22.2%	2	4.4%	45	6.6%
Southwest	70	82.4%	10	11.8%	5	5.9%	85	12.6%
Southeast	14	63.6%	6	27.3%	2	9.1%	22	3.2%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	58	48.7%	56	47.1%	4	3.4%	119	17.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL	341	50.4%	292	43.1%	35	5.2%	677	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 674 IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, the largest proportion was diagnosed in Outstate Missouri (34.1%), followed by Kansas City (22.3%) (Table 14). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among IDU diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. In Outstate Missouri, 81.3% of living cases attributed to IDU were white. Among black/African American the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases among IDU were in St. Louis City (79.4%), while Hispanics were in Kansas City (10%). The differences are likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas.

The St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 30.7% of all living cases among IDU, and the Kansas City HIV Care Region comprised 28.2%. The proportion of white living cases among IDU was highest in the Southwest HIV Care Region (81.9%) and lowest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (33.8%). The highest proportion of black/African American living cases among IDU were in St. Louis HIV Care Region (62.8%). Though proportions of Hispanic living cases among IDU by HIV care region are difficult to interpret due to small numbers of individuals in this population, the highest number of these cases are in the Kansas City Region (8.9%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Missouri, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	6	11.3%	67	6.2%	0	0.0%	59	6.0%
Black/African American Male	4	7.5%	155	14.3%	2	22.2%	181	18.4%
Hispanic Male	1	1.9%	8	0.7%	0	0.0%	14	1.4%
White Female	8	15.1%	256	23.7%	1	11.1%	206	21.0%
Black/African American Female	31	58.5%	532	49.2%	5	55.6%	462	47.0%
Hispanic Female	2	3.8%	31	2.9%	0	0.0%	30	3.1%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	53	100.0%	1082	100.0%	9	100.0%	982	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Total includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Missouri, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.1%
19-24	0	0.0%	7	2.1%	6	0.4%	37	3.7%	52	2.5%
25-44	26	20.6%	105	31.3%	1,355	80.6%	373	37.5%	702	34.0%
45-64	73	57.9%	197	58.6%	272	16.2%	523	52.6%	1,133	54.9%
65+	27	21.4%	27	8.0%	49	2.9%	59	5.9%	175	8.5%
MISSOURI TOTAL	126	100.0%	336	100.0%	1,682	100.0%	994	100.0%	2,064	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 66 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 (Table 15). The small number of new cases diagnosed among heterosexuals make patterns by race/ethnicity and sex difficult to interpret. Though based on small numbers, black/African American females represented the largest number of new HIV disease diagnoses and new stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses among heterosexuals. Black/African American females represented the highest proportion of living HIV disease and stage 3 (AIDS). Black/African American females were more likely to have progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020 (40%).

Females represented 76.6% of living HIV cases and 70.3% of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases. Among heterosexual contact cases, the greatest proportion of living cases was between 45-64 years of age in all races and genders. (Table 16). There were no cases under the age of 13 years old and only 2 cases between the ages of 13-18 years of age.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, by HIV care region, Missouri, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%***	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	65	11.6%	467	83.7%	16	2.9%	558	27.0%
St. Louis County	93	19.3%	361	74.7%	16	3.3%	483	23.4%
Kansas City	68	20.4%	234	70.3%	18	5.4%	333	16.1%
Outstate	342	58.2%	189	32.1%	31	5.3%	588	28.5%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	20	19.6%	79	77.5%	2	2.0%	102	4.9%
MISSOURI TOTAL	588	28.5%	1,330	64.4%	83	4.0%	2,064	100.0%
HIV Care Region								
St. Louis	212	18.6%	867	76.0%	35	3.1%	1,141	55.3%
Kansas City	124	28.5%	259	59.5%	31	7.1%	435	21.1%
Northwest	13	54.2%	10	41.7%	1	4.2%	24	1.2%
Central	82	60.3%	45	33.1%	4	2.9%	136	6.6%
Southwest	93	65.0%	34	23.8%	8	5.6%	143	6.9%
Southeast	44	53.0%	36	43.4%	2	2.4%	83	4.0%
Missouri Correctional Facilities	20	19.6%	79	77.5%	2	2.0%	102	4.9%
MISSOURI TOTAL	588	28.5%	1,330	64.4%	83	4.0%	2,064	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed. Missouri totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**Percentage of race in each area/region.

***Percentage of cases per area/region.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 1,946 living cases among heterosexual contacts at the end of 2020, the largest proportion was diagnosed in St. Louis City and Outstate (28.2% and 27.9%) (Table 17). There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases among heterosexuals diagnosed in each geographic area by race/ethnicity. Among whites, the highest proportion of living HIV cases among heterosexual contacts were in Outstate (61%) while black African American were in St. Louis City (82.8%). Hispanics had lower HIV cases with a total of 75 living cases among heterosexual contacts. The largest number of cases were seen in Outstate. The differences are likely due to variations in the general population of the geographic areas. Blacks/African Americans represented a larger proportion of living HIV disease cases among heterosexual contact cases (64.1%) compared to all other exposure categories.

The St. Louis HIV Care Region represented 54.9% of all living cases among heterosexuals. The proportion of white living cases among heterosexuals was highest in the Southwest HIV Care Region (66.4%) and lowest in St. Louis (19.1%). The proportion of black/African American living cases was highest in Missouri correctional facilities (77.7%) and lowest in the Southwest HIV Care Region (22.9%). Among Hispanic living cases the highest proportion was in Kansas City (7.2%) while the lowest was in Missouri correction facilities (2%).

Table 18. Deaths* among HIV cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2020

Mode of Transmission	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total**	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	287	66.3%	205	59.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	514	53.1%
MSM/IDU	50	11.5%	21	6.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	75	7.7%
IDU	36	8.3%	33	9.6%	11	21.6%	20	23.5%	108	11.2%
Heterosexual Contact	10	2.3%	30	8.7%	28	54.9%	47	55.3%	121	12.5%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	43	9.9%	54	15.7%	12	23.5%	17	20.0%	141	14.6%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	433	100.0%	344	100.0%	51	100.0%	85	100.0%	968	100.0%

*May or may not be due to HIV-related illnesses.

**Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

***Total (numbers and percentages) include 9 cases (1.1%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 19. Deaths* among stage 3 (AIDS) cases, by mode of transmission, by selected race and sex, Missouri, 1982—2020

Mode of Transmission	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total**	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	3,543	77.1%	1,466	66.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,242	65.5%
MSM/IDU	477	10.4%	230	10.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	736	9.2%
IDU	198	4.3%	210	9.5%	89	27.6%	118	23.6%	659	8.2%
Heterosexual Contact	78	1.7%	125	5.7%	172	53.4%	294	58.9%	695	8.7%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	145	3.2%	154	7.0%	33	10.2%	63	12.6%	429	5.4%
MISSOURI TOTAL***	4,598	100.0%	2,208	100.0%	322	100.0%	499	100.0%	8,004	100.0%

*May or may not be due to stage 3 (AIDS)-related illnesses.

**Totals include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

***Total (numbers and percentages) include 243 cases (3.1%) with a mode of transmission not indicated on the table, such as hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion or tissue recipient, etc. Totals include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The number of deaths that have occurred among persons still classified as HIV cases at the time of death was small (889) in comparison to the number of deaths among persons classified as stage 3 (AIDS) (7,736) (Tables 22 and 23). The greatest proportion of deaths among HIV cases has occurred among males that have sex with males (52%) (Table 18).

There were differences in the distribution of deaths among HIV cases by mode of transmission among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among males, the majority of deaths occurred among cases attributed to MSM. Among female HIV cases, the largest number of deaths occurred among cases attributed to heterosexual contact. Similar patterns were observed for deaths among male stage 3 (AIDS) cases (Table 19). Among both white and black/African American female stage 3 (AIDS) cases, heterosexual contact represented the majority of deaths. The proportion of deaths among those with no indicated risk among stage 3 (AIDS) cases was smaller than that among HIV cases, likely because there was more time to obtain exposure category information.

Table 20. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with exposure category assignments for Missouri, 2020

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2020*		Living		2020**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
MSM	161	55.5%	4,340	63.7%	26	38.2%	4,057	62.1%
MSM/IDU	8	2.8%	283	4.2%	2	2.9%	377	5.8%
IDU	9	3.1%	284	4.2%	2	2.9%	393	6.0%
Heterosexual Contact	53	18.3%	1,082	15.9%	9	13.2%	982	15.0%
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	27	0.4%
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	290	† 100.0%	6,818	† 100.0%	68	100.0%	6,534	† 100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	3	100.0%	80	100.0%	0	0.0%	38	100.0%
TOTAL	293		6,898		68		6,572	

*HIV cases reported during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
†Includes 2 cases with a confirmed "other" exposure category among persons living with HIV and one case among persons living with stage 3 (AIDS).
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 20 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. The proportion of MSM cases was greater for living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases compared to the proportion among their respective new cases. This proportion may indicate changes in how individuals are being infected over time. However, the observed pattern may also be related to the method used to re-distribute those with unknown risks. The method used to re-distribute new cases may weight those with no indicated risk more heavily than the MSM category.

The majority of new HIV disease cases diagnosed in 2020 (94%) and those living with HIV disease (93%) were residents of a metropolitan area at the time of diagnosis (Table 21). The proportion of new HIV diagnoses in nonmetropolitan areas was slightly higher in 2020 compared to previous years. For a list of counties that were classified as a metropolitan area refer to the Appendix. There were differences in the proportion of living HIV disease cases by sex based on the population of the area of residence. The proportion of males living with HIV disease decreased as the population of the area of residence decreased. Whereas 83% of living HIV disease cases in metropolitan areas occurred among males, only 71% of living cases in nonmetropolitan areas were among males. There were differences in the distribution of living HIV disease cases by race/ethnicity based on the population of the area of residence. As the population of the area of residence became smaller, the proportion of living cases that occurred among whites increased. For example, only 68% of living HIV disease diagnoses were among whites in metropolitan areas compared to 78% in nonmetropolitan areas. There were also differences based on the population of the area of residence in the distribution of living HIV disease cases by exposure category. As the population of the area of residence decreased, the proportion of cases attributed to MSM generally decreased. Among those living with HIV disease, the proportion of cases diagnosed between 45-64 years of age increased as the population of the area of residence decreased.

Table 21. Newly diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases, by population of area of residence at time of diagnosis, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by exposure category and age at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020†

	Newly Diagnosed						Living					
	Metropolitan Area**	Micropolitan Area***	Nonmetropolitan Area****	Metropolitan Area**	Micropolitan Area***	Nonmetropolitan Area****	Metropolitan Area**	Micropolitan Area***	Nonmetropolitan Area****			
Sex	Cases	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%			
Male	268	79.3%	15	62.5%	9	60.0%	9,779	82.6%	379	73.2%	293	70.6%
Female	70	20.7%	9	37.5%	6	40.0%	2,062	17.4%	139	26.8%	122	29.4%
Total	338	100.0%	24	100.0%	15	100.0%	11,841	100.0%	518	100.0%	415	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity												
White	124	36.7%	8	33.3%	9	64.3%	5,346	45.1%	344	66.4%	322	77.6%
Black/African American	154	45.6%	7	29.2%	1	7.1%	5,507	46.5%	122	23.6%	66	15.9%
Hispanic	24	7.1%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	620	5.2%	28	5.4%	15	3.6%
Other/Unknown	36	10.7%	7	29.2%	4	28.6%	368	3.1%	24	4.6%	12	2.9%
Total	338	100.0%	24	100.0%	14	100.0%	11,841	100.0%	518	100.0%	415	100.0%
Exposure Category												
MSM	177	52.4%	3	12.5%	5	35.7%	7,637	64.5%	233	45.0%	184	44.3%
MSM/IDU	8	2.4%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	515	4.3%	37	7.1%	23	5.5%
IDU	7	2.1%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	492	4.2%	33	6.4%	33	8.0%
Heterosexual Contact	60	17.8%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1,736	14.7%	104	20.1%	93	22.4%
No Indicated Risk (NIR)	81	24.0%	17	70.8%	9	64.3%	1,322	11.2%	98	18.9%	68	16.4%
Other	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	0.4%	3	0.6%	4	1.0%
Pediatric	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	97	0.8%	10	1.9%	10	2.4%
Total	338	100.0%	24	100.0%	14	100.0%	11,841	100.0%	518	100.0%	415	100.0%
Age at Diagnosis												
<2	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	46	0.4%	4	0.8%	5	1.2%
2-12	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.3%	5	1.0%	3	0.7%
13-18	8	2.4%	1	4.2%	2	14.3%	320	2.7%	13	2.5%	13	3.1%
19-24	61	18.0%	3	12.5%	1	7.1%	1,956	16.5%	78	15.1%	43	10.4%
25-44	187	55.3%	16	66.7%	7	50.0%	7,435	62.8%	317	61.2%	231	55.7%
45-64	75	22.2%	4	16.7%	4	28.6%	1,964	16.6%	98	18.9%	114	27.5%
65+	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	0.7%	3	0.6%	6	1.4%
Total	338	100.0%	24	100.0%	14	100.0%	11,841	100.0%	518	100.0%	415	100.0%

*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or stage 3 (AIDS))

†Does not include persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities.

**A metropolitan area contains a core urban area with a population of at least 50,000. It also includes adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area. Based on 2019 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.

***A micropolitan area contains a core urban area with a population between 10,000-49,999. It also includes adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area. Based on 2018 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.

****An area that does not meet the population requirements for the metropolitan or micropolitan area. Based on 2019 US Census estimates. See Appendix for map of included counties.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Figure 10. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2012-2019

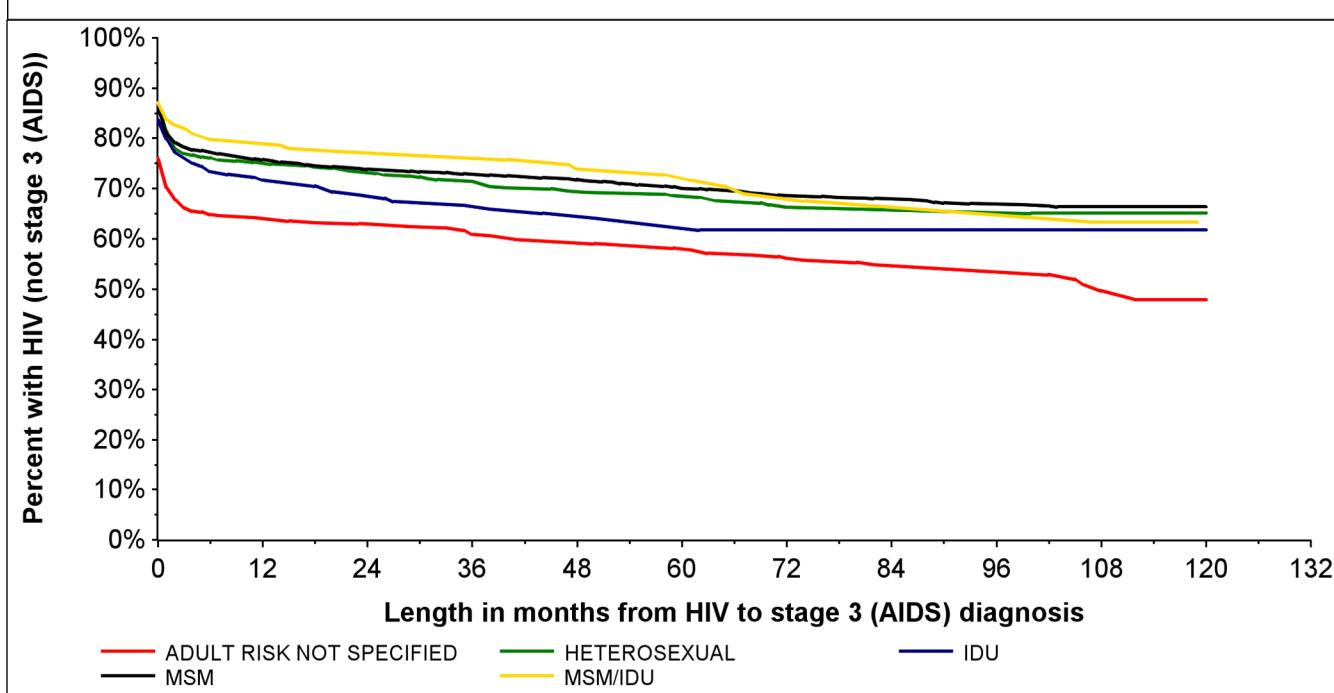
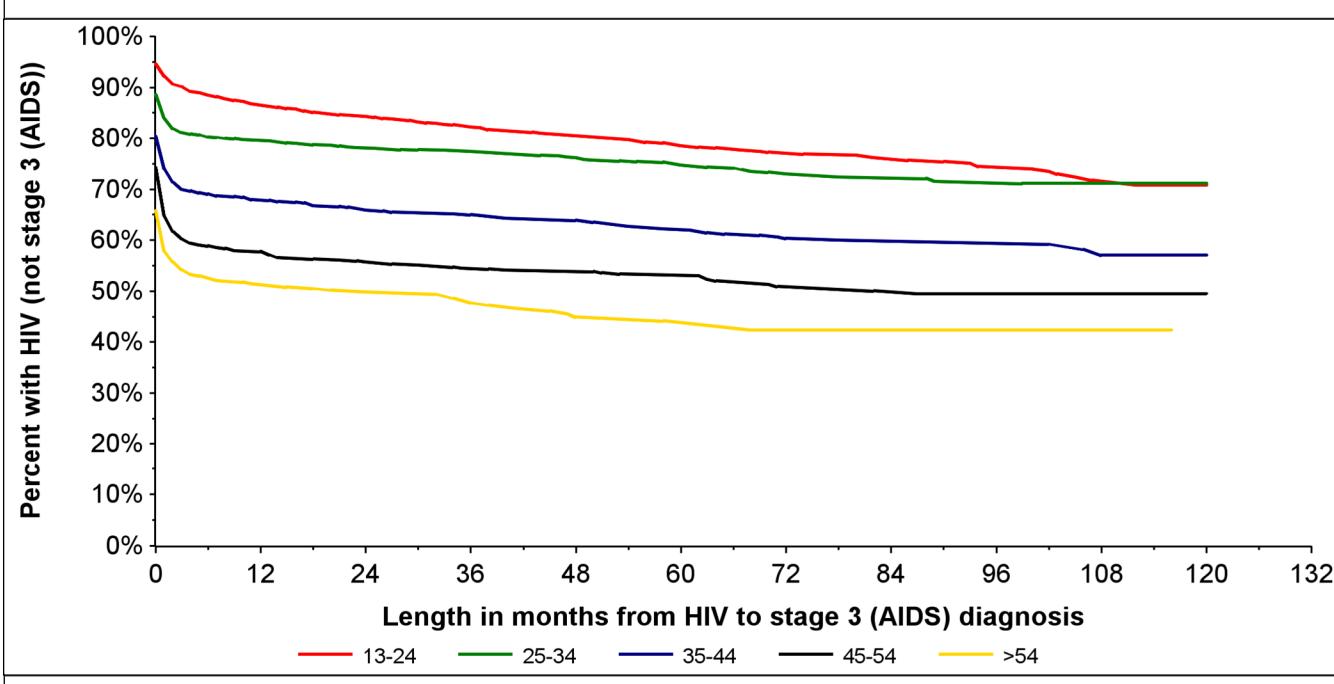


Figure 11. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by age at diagnosis*, Missouri, 2012-2019



*Age at earliest diagnosis of HIV disease, regardless of disease progression.

A lesser proportion of Black/African Americans progressed from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to whites and Hispanics (Figure 22). It is important to note that for all curves displayed, data in the later months should be interpreted with caution as they are based on small numbers. Please note, figures 22 through 29 are based on persons diagnosed as of 2019, as not enough time has elapsed to accurately measure length of time for progression to stage 3 (AIDS) or death for 2020 diagnoses.

Younger age was associated with slower progression from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS); the proportion of individuals progressing to stage 3 (AIDS) increased as age at diagnosis increased (Figure 23). Over time, the proportion of cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) remained higher as the age at initial HIV diagnosis increased.

Figure 12. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by mode of transmission, Missouri, 2012-2019

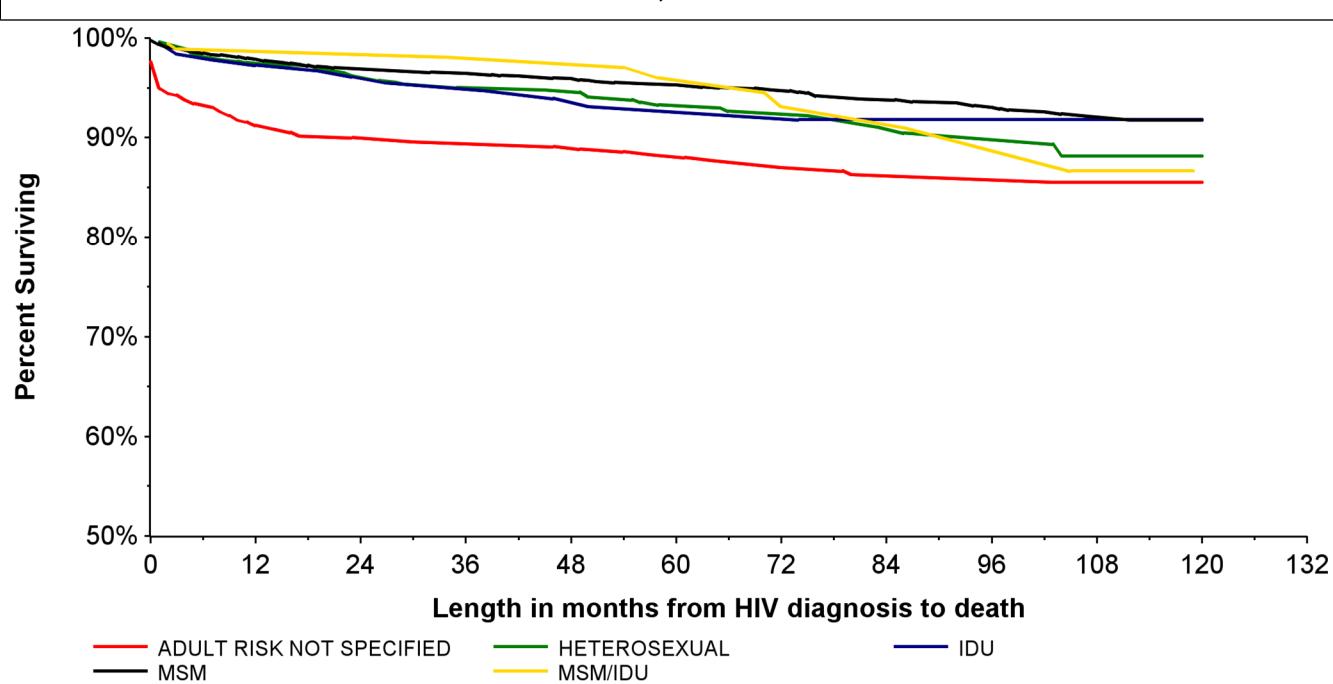
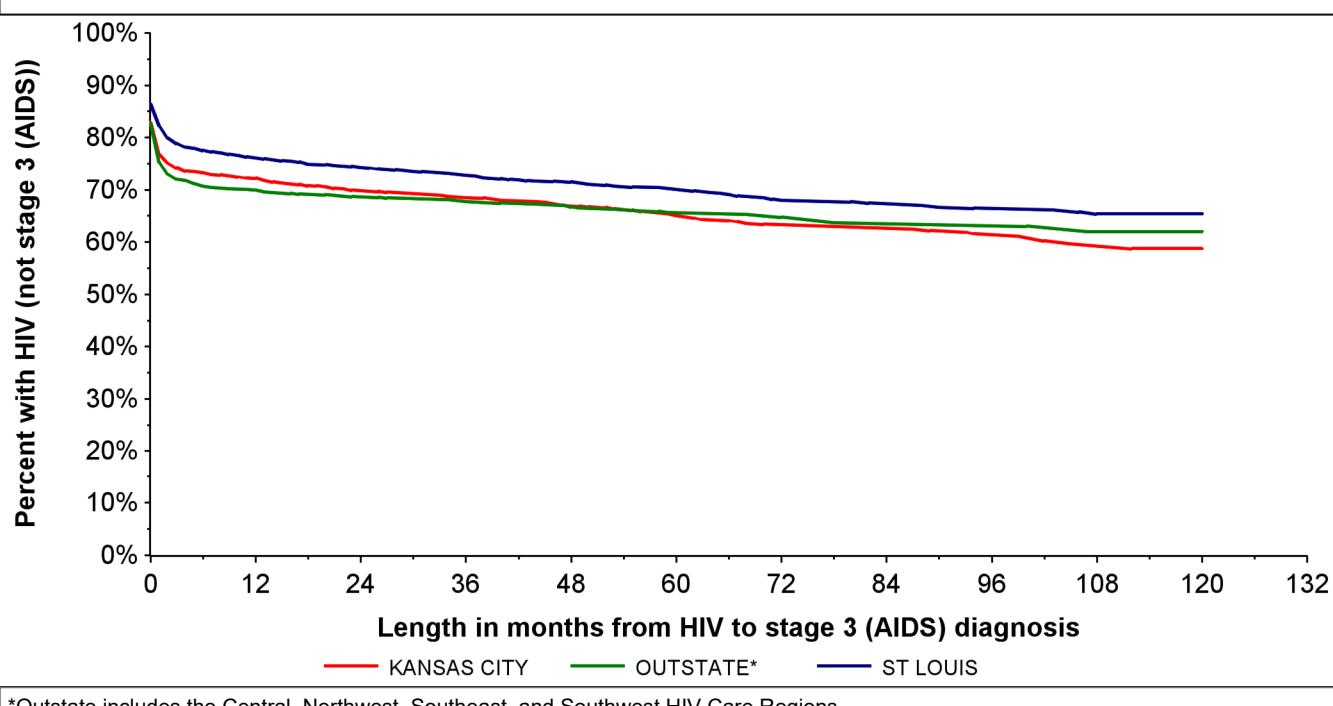


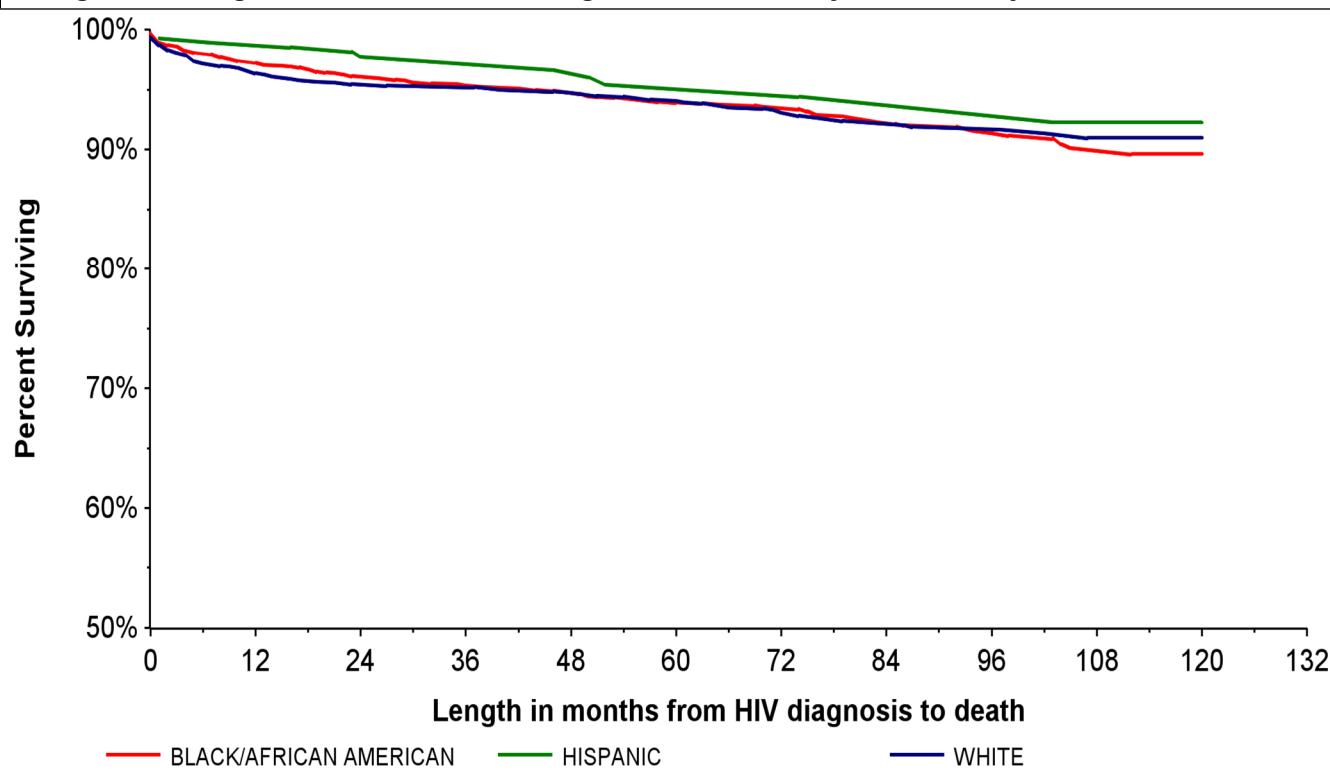
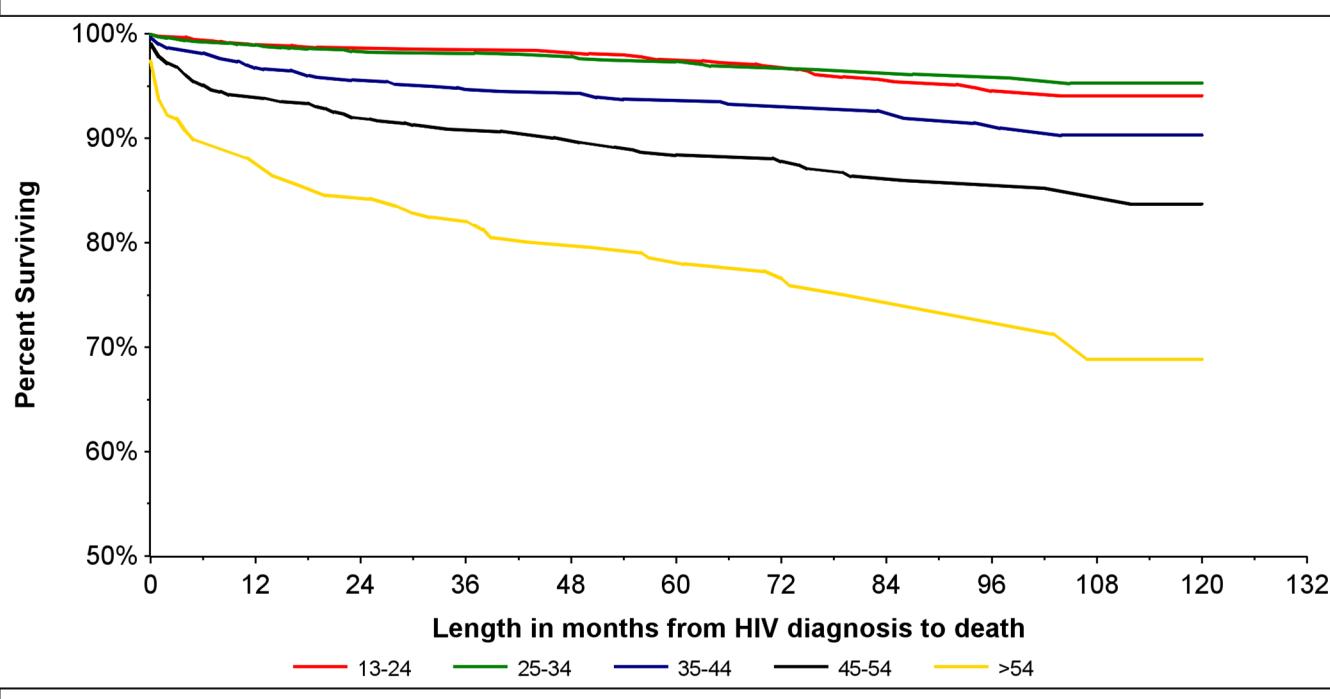
Figure 13. Length of time between HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis, by HIV care region*, Missouri, 2012-2019



*Outstate includes the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions

A greater proportion of IDU progressed from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories (Figure 24). We cannot interpret adult risk not specified due to these diagnosis not having a risk.

There were differences in the progression from HIV to stage 3 (AIDS) by HIV care region (Figure 25). The proportion of individuals that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) over time was generally greater for the Kansas City HIV Care Region and all Outstate HIV Care Regions combined compared to the St. Louis HIV Care Region. Differences observed among the regions may be attributed in part to differences in the routine monitoring and reporting of CD4 counts and other active surveillance techniques.

Figure 14. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2012-2019**Figure 15. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by age at diagnosis*, Missouri, 2012-2019**

*Age at earliest diagnosis of HIV disease, regardless of disease progression.

The length of time between the initial HIV diagnosis and reported death was similar by race/ethnicity (Figure 26). Five years following the initial HIV diagnosis, 89% of all individuals were still living.

Over time, the proportion of cases that were deceased was higher as the age at initial HIV diagnosis increased (Figure 27). For example, 72 months following the initial diagnosis, 96% of individuals diagnosed between 13-24 years of age were still living, compared to only 77% of individuals diagnosed at greater than 54 years of age.

Figure 16. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by mode of transmission, Missouri, 2012-2019

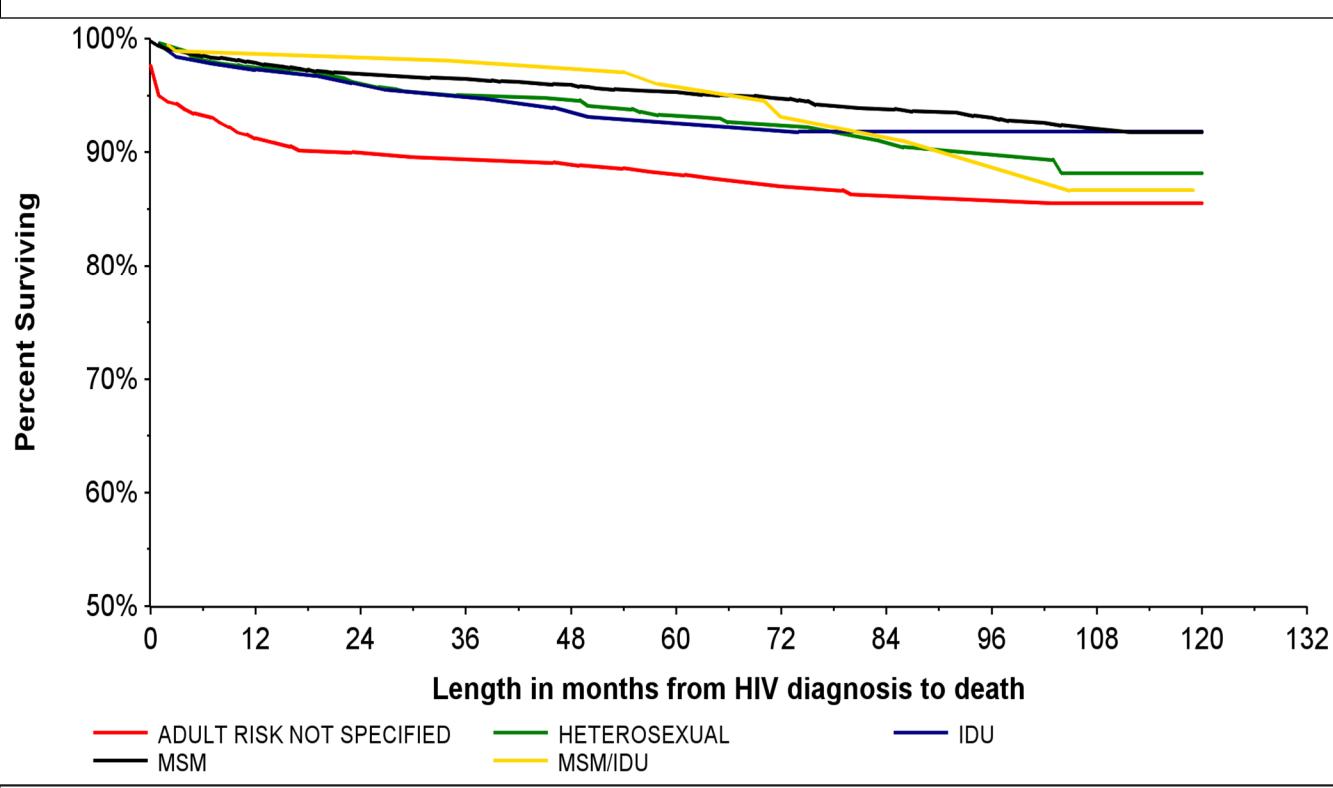
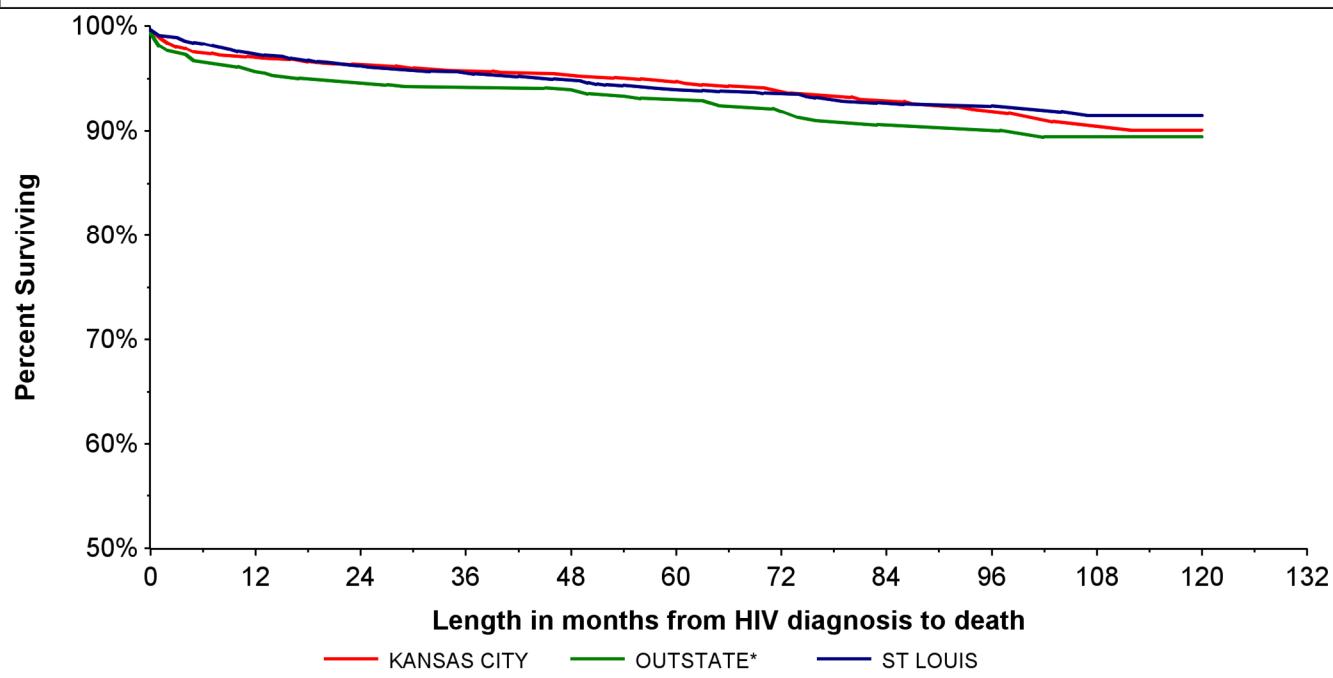


Figure 17. Length of time between HIV diagnosis and death, by HIV care region*, Missouri, 2012-2019



*Outstate includes the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions

A greater proportion of IDU and those with no reported risk were deceased within 36 months of their HIV diagnosis compared to individuals from all other exposure categories (Figure 28). Differences in survival persisted over time.

There were not significant differences in survival following HIV diagnosis by HIV care region (Figure 29). At 24 months following the initial HIV diagnosis, the proportion still living was 96% for the Kansas City HIV Care Region, 95% for the St. Louis HIV Care Region, and 94% for all other Outstate HIV Care Regions combined.

Table 22. Initial CD4 and viral load values[†] among adults and adolescents newly diagnosed with HIV disease, Missouri, 2019-2020

Viral Load (copies/mL)	CD4 Count (cells/µL)												Total N	%**
	No Test		<200		200-350		351-500		>500					
	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*				
No Test	70	7.4%	9	1.0%	7	0.7%	11	1.2%	19	2.0%	116	12.3%		
0-10,000	50	5.3%	14	1.5%	20	2.1%	40	4.3%	111	11.8%	235	25.0%		
10,001-100,000	35	3.7%	43	4.6%	63	6.7%	66	7.0%	92	9.8%	299	31.8%		
>100,000	23	2.4%	134	14.3%	52	5.5%	39	4.1%	42	4.5%	290	30.9%		
Total	178	18.9%	200	21.3%	142	15.1%	156	16.6%	264	28.1%	940	100.0%		

[†]Within 12 months of the initial HIV diagnosis
* % of table total
**% of column total

Of persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease between 2019 and 2020, 7.4% did not have a CD4 or a viral load laboratory result reported to MDHSS within 12 months of diagnosis (Table 22). Nearly 21.3% of persons diagnosed between 2019 and 2020 had an initial CD4 count of less than 200 cells/µL. This proportion indicates that a sizable proportion of individuals were being diagnosed at a later stage of disease progression and likely were unaware of their infection for at least several years. This proportion suggests greater emphasis is needed to establish routine HIV testing, so individuals are diagnosed within a shorter time period after becoming infected.

Table 23. Percent of adults and adolescents receiving at least one CD4 within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis and the median initial CD4 count, Missouri, 2019-2020

	Number	% with CD4 within 12 months of HIV diagnosis		Median of initial CD4 counts (cells/ µL)
HIV Status				
HIV (not stage 3 (AIDS))	718		75.8%	495
Concurrent HIV and stage 3 (AIDS)	170		100.0%	61
Stage 3 (AIDS) >1 month after HIV diagnosis	52		92.3%	152
Sex				
Male	748		82.2%	377
Female	192		76.6%	412
Race/Ethnicity				
White	364		86.3%	386
Black/African American	449		78.4%	386
Hispanic	75		74.7%	371
Other/Unknown	52		76.9%	384
Exposure Category				
MSM	517		82.0%	391
MSM/IDU	53		86.8%	481
IDU	42		83.3%	474
HRH	198		78.3%	386
Other	3		33%	672
NIR	127		79.5%	265
Age at HIV Diagnosis				
13-18	29		51.7%	614
19-24	204		74.0%	421
25-44	506		82.8%	390
45-64	185		88.1%	315
65+	16		87.5%	316

Epi Profiles Summary: Glossary

The percent of adults and adolescents receiving at least one CD4 within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis and the median initial CD4 count varied by sex, race/ethnicity, exposure category, and age at HIV diagnosis (Table 23). Of adults and adolescents newly diagnosed between 2019 and 2020, a greater proportion of Males had a CD4 within 12 months of diagnosis (82.2%) compared to Females (76.6%). The initial median CD4 count tended to be greater for Females (412 cells/ μ L) compared to Males (377 cells/ μ L). A greater proportion of Whites tended to have a CD4 count within 12 months of diagnosis compared to blacks/African Americans, with Whites having the highest proportion (86.3%). Among those with a CD4 count within 12 months of diagnosis, the initial median CD4 count tended to be lower among Hispanics (371 cells/ μ L). Among exposure categories, MSM/IDU cases had a greater proportion of adults and adolescents receiving an initial CD4 within 12 months of diagnosis compared to persons with other known exposure categories. The initial median CD4 tended to be lowest for persons with no indicated risk compared to all other exposure categories. The median initial CD4 count tended to decrease as the age at HIV diagnosis increased. These data may be beneficial when determining groups that should be targeted for new testing initiatives to identify individuals earlier in their disease progression.

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Key Highlights: What are the indicators of HIV disease infection risk in Missouri?

Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

- The number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 806 cases in 2018 to 817 cases in 2019. The increase observed was due to increases in the St. Louis, Kansas City, Central, and Southwest HIV Care Regions.
- The rate of reported cases was highest in St. Louis City (26.3 per 100,000).
- Blacks/African Americans were disproportionately impacted, with a case rate 4.9 times as high as the rate among whites.

Early Latent Syphilis

- The number of early latent syphilis cases increased barely from 2018 (546 cases) to 2019 (567 cases). The increase was seen in the Kansas City, Southwest, and Southeast HIV Care Regions.
- The number of reported cases in 2019 was highest in Jackson County (158).
- Males represented the majority (67%) of reported early latent syphilis cases.
- The case rate was 2.4 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Gonorrhea

- The number of reported gonorrhea cases increased from 2018 (15,091 cases) to 2019 (15,586 cases). The number of reported gonorrhea cases was higher in 2019 compared to 2018 in all HIV care regions except the Kansas City and Southwest HIV Care Regions.
- Kansas City had the highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases at 333 per 100,000 persons.
- A larger proportion of reported gonorrhea cases was diagnosed between 15 and 19 years of age among black/African American females (38.3%) compared to white females (22%), black/African American males (30..8%), and white males (8.8%).

Chlamydia

- The number of reported chlamydia cases decreased from 34,728 in 2018 to 34,418 in 2019. An decrease in the number of reported chlamydia cases was observed in all HIV care regions except Kansas City, Northwest, and Southeast.
- Kansas City had the highest chlamydia rate in 2019 (708 per 100,000). Jackson County reported the second highest case rate of chlamydia (926 per 100,000).
- A larger proportion of reported chlamydia cases was diagnosed between 15 and 19 years old among white females (39%) compared to black/African American females (35%), black/African American males (17%) and white males (9%).

Hepatitis B

- The number of reported hepatitis B cases in Missouri decreased by 80 cases from 2018 (585) to 2019 (505).
- St. Louis County had the greatest number of reported hepatitis B cases with 206 cases.
- Among both males and females, the largest numbers of cases were 40-49 years of age.

Hepatitis C

- The number of reported hepatitis C cases in Missouri increased by 79 cases from 2018 (4,730) to 2019 (4,809). This large increase in hepatitis C cases was likely the result of the expansion of screening recommendations, increased knowledge and awareness among individuals at risk, and increased testing.
- St. Louis City had the greatest number of reported hepatitis C cases with 1,346 cases.
- Among males, the largest number of cases were 50-59 years of age, while the largest number of cases among females were in 30-39 years of age.

HIV, STD, Hepatitis, and Tuberculosis (TB) disease Co-infections

- There were 920 persons living with HIV who were reported with an STD in 2019.
- Of the 567 early syphilis cases reported in 2019, 22.9% were among individuals living with HIV. Only 32% of gonorrhea cases and 18.3% of chlamydia cases reported in 2019 were among individuals living with HIV.
- St. Louis residents represented 63.8% of all living HIV cases reported with multiple STD co-morbidities in 2019, 64.9% of those with a chlamydia co-morbidity, 48.8% of those with an early syphilis co-morbidity, and 63.7% of those with a gonorrhea co-morbidity.
- Although blacks/African Americans represented only 45.9% of living HIV disease cases, they represented 57.8% of individuals diagnosed with an STD co-morbidity.
- Of the 13,378 individuals living with HIV disease, 79 were reported with a hepatitis co-morbidity in 2019.
- Of the 13,378 individuals living with HIV disease, five were reported with TB disease in 2019.

Table 24. Reported P&S syphilis cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

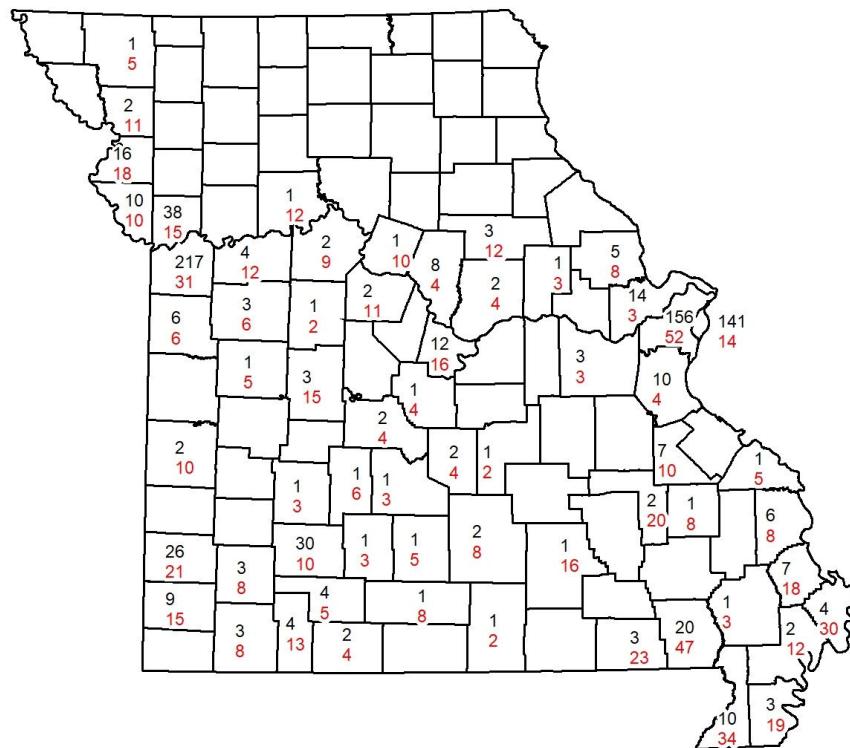
	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	239	47.5%	9.7	137	59.8%	5.6	376	7.6
Black/African American	264	52.5%	78.0	92	40.2%	24.7	414	58.2
Total	503	100.0%	16.7	229	100.0%	8.1	790	13.5
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	47	22.7%	6.3	21	23.3%	2.7	68	4.4
Black/African American	160	77.3%	86.4	69	76.7%	31.0	229	56.1
Total	207	100.0%	22.2	90	100.0%	9.0	297	15.3
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	92	55.8%	21.3	50	40.7%	11.1	142	16.1
Black/African American	73	44.2%	80.2	73	59.3%	71.2	146	75.4
Total	165	100.0%	31.5	123	100.0%	22.2	288	26.7
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	10	90.9%	10.3	9	100.0%	9.1	19	9.7
Black/African American	1	9.1%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	12.0
Total	11	100.0%	10.7	9	100.0%	8.8	20	9.8
Central HIV Care Region								
White	15	60.0%	4.0	9	81.8%	2.4	24	3.2
Black/African American	10	40.0%	40.0	2	18.2%	9.8	12	26.4
Total	25	100.0%	6.2	11	100.0%	2.7	36	4.5
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	49	87.5%	9.5	29	100.0%	5.5	78	7.5
Black/African American	7	12.5%	47.1	0	0.0%	0.0	7	27.9
Total	56	100.0%	10.6	29	100.0%	5.4	85	8.0
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	26	65.0%	186.2	19	79.2%	8.7	45	19.3
Black/African American	14	35.0%	84.3	5	20.8%	34.9	19	61.4
Total	40	100.0%	130.9	24	100.0%	10.3	64	24.3

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

**Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

There were a total of 790 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2020 (Table 24). This number represented a decrease from the 817 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2019. The majority of cases (64%) were reported among males. The rate of P&S syphilis cases among males was highest in the St Louis City HIV Care Region (50). Saint Louis HIV Care Region and Kansas City HIV Care Region represented the largest proportion of P&S syphilis cases, 37% and 36% respectively. The rate of reported P&S syphilis cases was higher for blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions that reported P&S syphilis cases among blacks/African Americans.

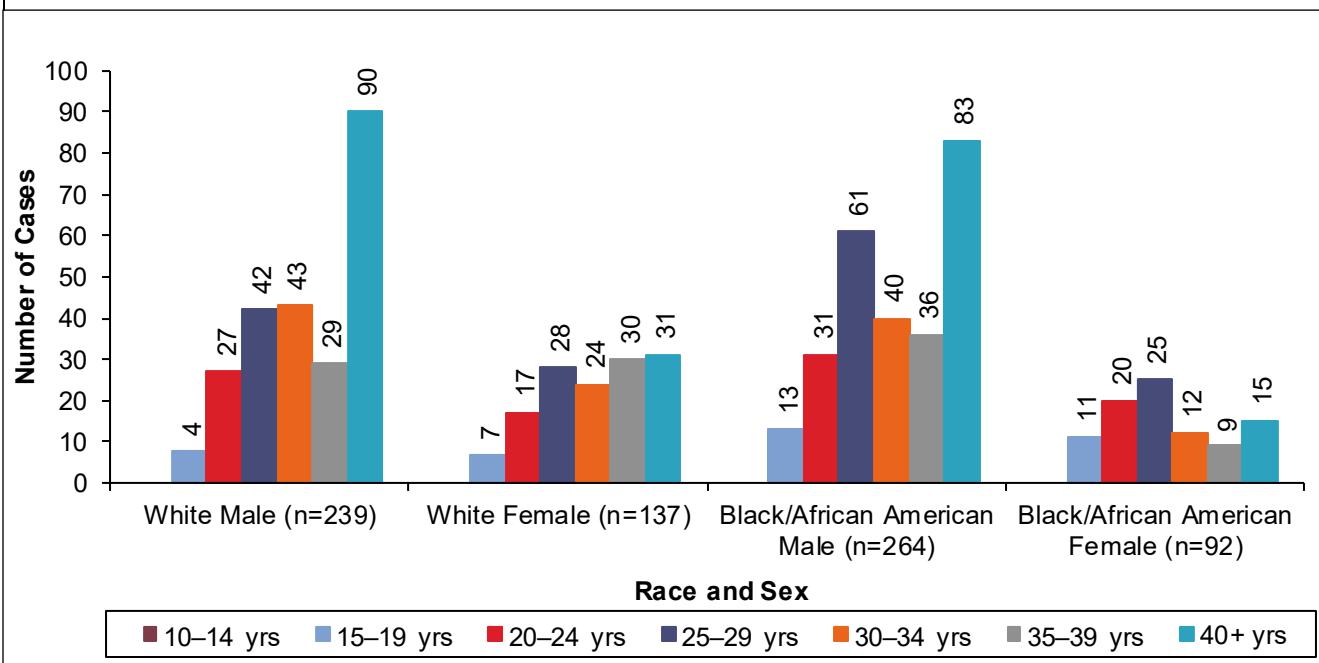
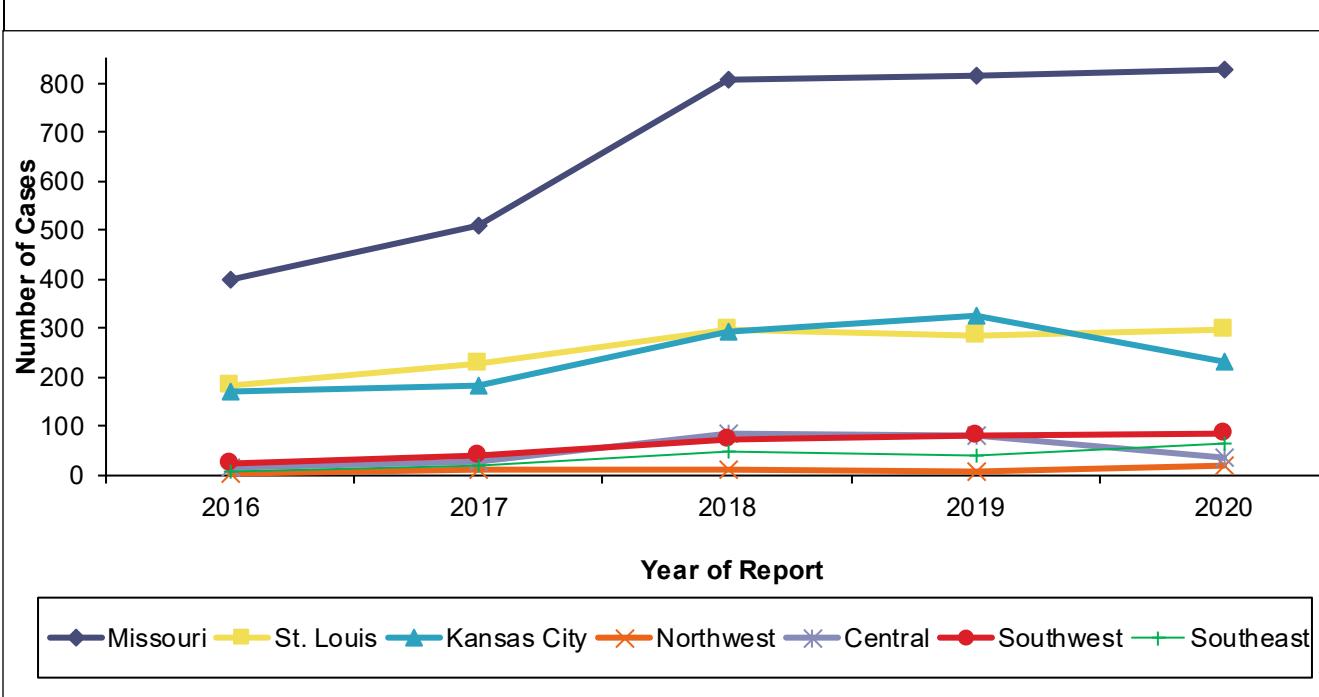
Figure 18. Reported P&S syphilis cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2020**



*Case counts are in black.

****Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.**

P&S syphilis cases were concentrated in metropolitan areas (Figure 30). There were 52 counties that did not report any P&S syphilis cases in 2020. Saint Louis had the highest rate of reported P&S syphilis cases at 38 per 100,000 persons. This rate means that for every 100,000 persons living in Saint Louis, there were 38 reported with P&S syphilis in 2020.

Figure 19. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020**Figure 20. Reported P&S syphilis cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2016-2020**

The largest numbers of P&S syphilis cases were reported among black males (264) (Figure 31). The number of reported cases increased from 2018 to 2019 among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among white males, black/African American males, and white females the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported P&S syphilis cases in Missouri steadily increased from 2016 to 2017 and then increased drastically from 2017 to 2018 (Figure 32). The number of reported P&S syphilis cases decreased from 2019 to 2020 in the Kansas City and Central. The number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 2019 to 2020 in the remaining HIV regions.

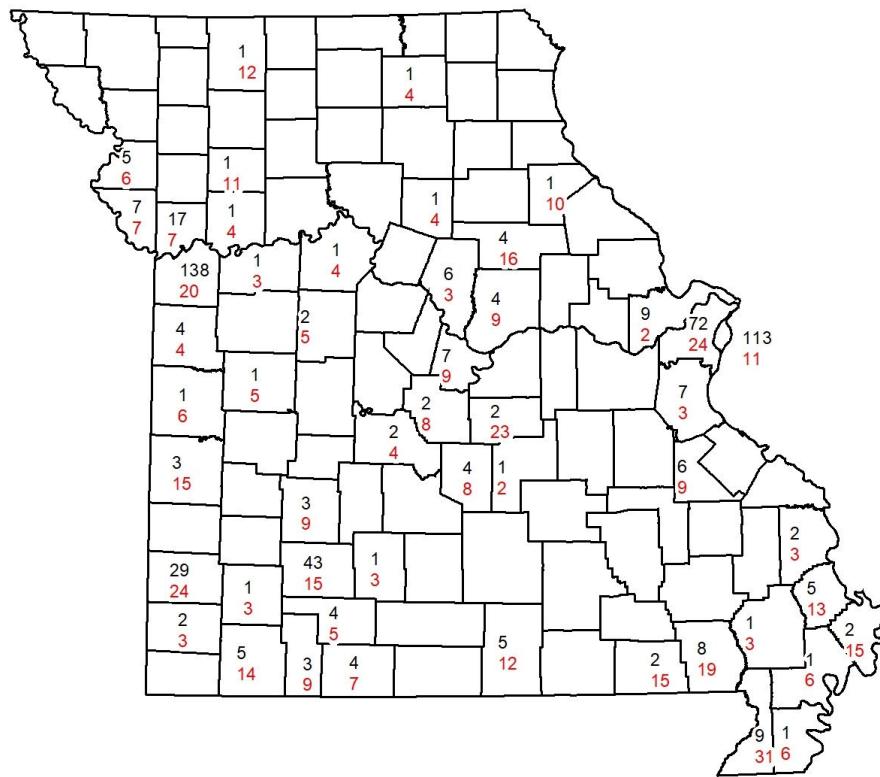
Table 25. Reported early latent syphilis cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

	Male		Female		Total			
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	494	74.4%	20.1	92	68.7%	3.7	586	6.1
Black/African American	170	25.6%	50.2	42	31.3%	11.3	212	30.1
Total	664	100.0%	22.1	134	100.0%	4.7	798	8.8
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	44	28.8%	5.9	8	21.6%	1.0	52	3.4
Black/African American	109	71.2%	58.8	29	78.4%	13.0	138	33.8
Total	153	100.0%	16.4	37	100.0%	3.7	190	9.8
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	71	63.4%	16.4	28	73.7%	6.2	99	11.2
Black/African American	41	36.6%	45.0	10	26.3%	9.8	51	26.3
Total	112	100.0%	21.4	38	100.0%	6.9	150	13.9
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	8	100.0%	8.2	4	66.7%	4.0	12	6.1
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0	2	33.3%	70.7	2	24.0
Total	8	100.0%	7.8	6	100.0%	5.9	14	6.8
Central HIV Care Region								
White	13	81.3%	3.5	16	100.0%	4.2	29	3.8
Black/African American	3	18.8%	12.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	6.6
Total	16	100.0%	4.0	16	100.0%	4.0	32	4.0
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	62	88.6%	12.1	24	96.0%	4.5	86	8.3
Black/African American	8	11.4%	53.8	1	4.0%	9.8	9	35.9
Total	70	100.0%	13.2	25	100.0%	4.6	95	8.9
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	9	50.0%	64.5	15	88.2%	6.9	24	10.3
Black/African American	9	50.0%	54.2	2	11.8%	14.0	11	35.6
Total	18	100.0%	58.9	17	100.0%	7.3	35	13.3

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

**Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

There were a total of 798 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2020 (Table 29). The majority of cases (83%) were reported among males. The rate of early latent syphilis cases among all cases was highest in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (16.1), followed by the Southwest HIV Care Region (11.5). Thirty-six percent (36%) of all early latent syphilis cases were reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region and 25% were reported in the Southwest HIV Care Region. The St. Louis HIV Care Region had the third largest number of early latent syphilis cases reported. The rate of reported early latent syphilis cases was higher for blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions that reported cases among blacks/African Americans.

Figure 21. Reported early latent syphilis cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2020**

*Case counts are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

Early latent syphilis cases were concentrated in metropolitan areas (Figure 33). There were 56 counties that did report any early latent syphilis cases in 2020. Jackson County had the highest number of reported early latent syphilis cases (138).

Figure 22. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020

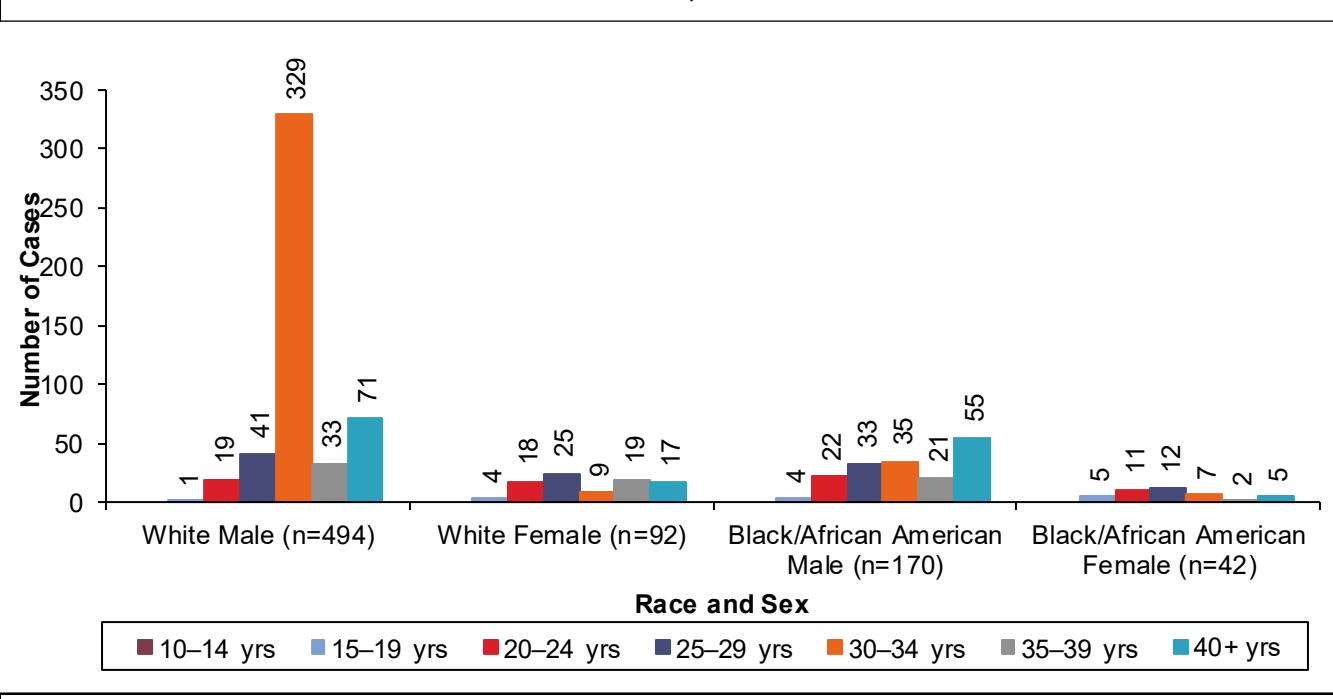
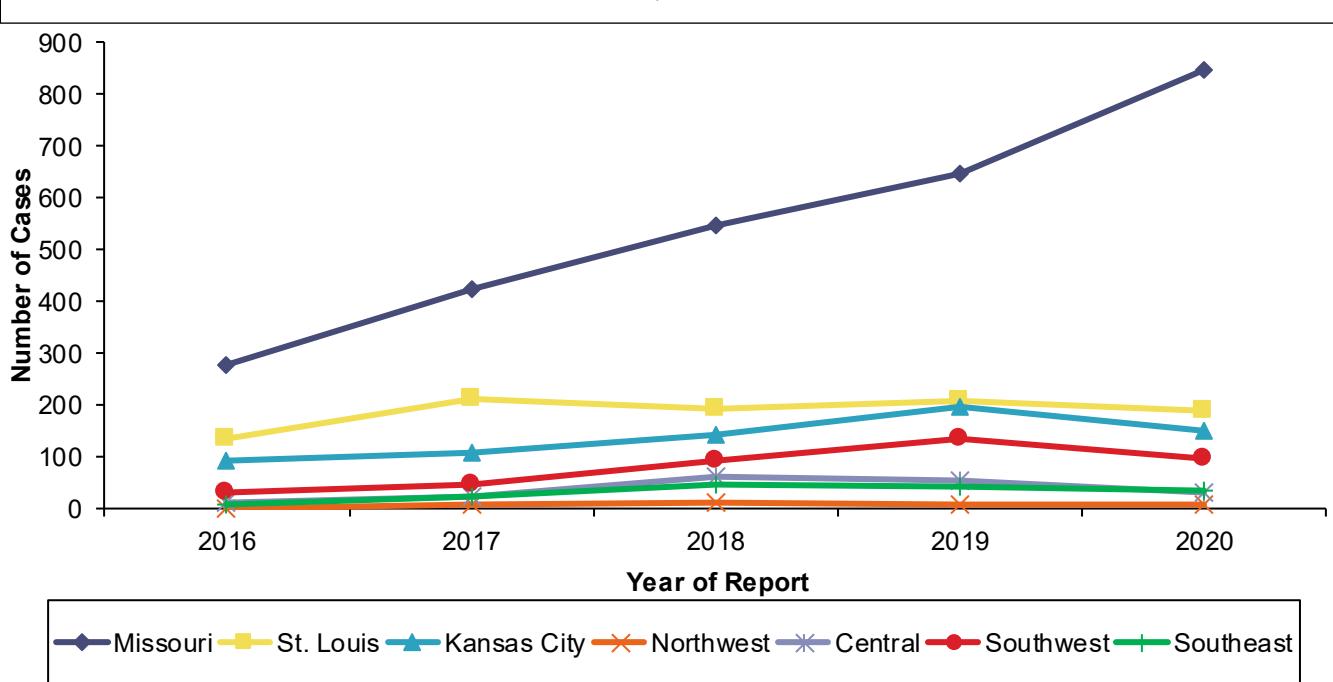


Figure 23. Reported early latent syphilis cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2016-2020



The largest numbers of early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males (494) (Figure 34). Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri increased steadily from 2016 to 2020 (Figure 35). Throughout all regions the number of reported early latent syphilis cases remained about the same from 2016 to 2020.

Table 26. Reported gonorrhea cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

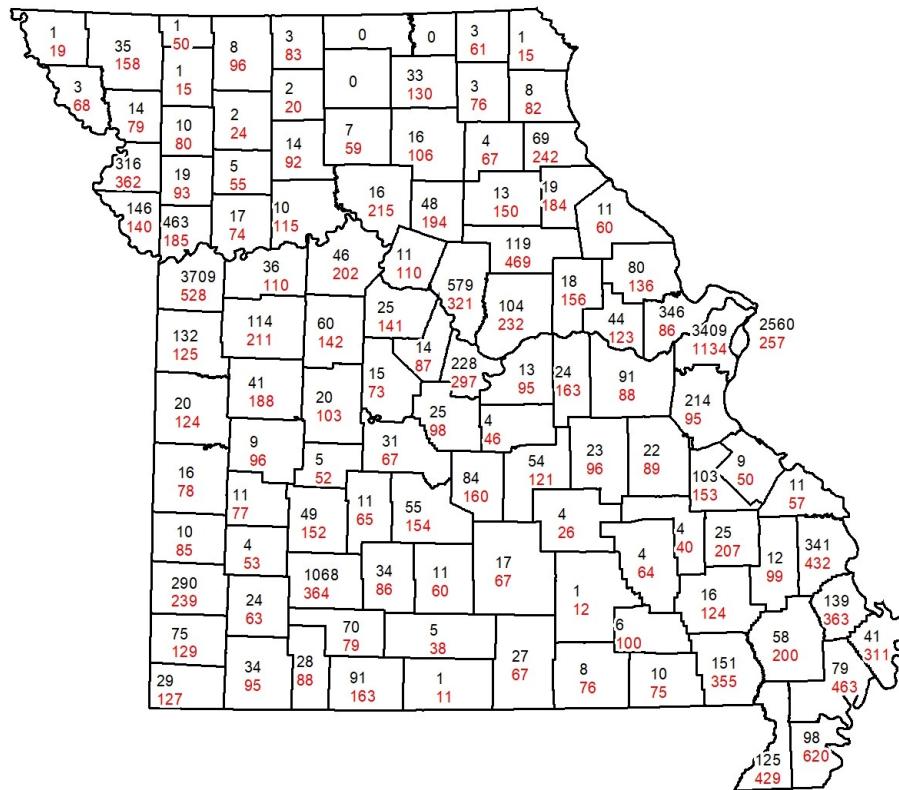
	Male		Female		Total			
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	2,557	34.3%	103.9	3,244	47.5%	131.8	5,803	117.9
Black/African American	4,901	65.7%	1448.5	3,584	52.5%	960.9	8,487	1193.1
Total	7,458	100.0%	247.9	6,828	100.0%	240.9	14,290	244.6
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	519	17.0%	69.3	554	20.8%	71.0	1073	70.2
Black/African American	2525	83.0%	1362.8	2104	79.2%	945.2	4629	1134.9
Total	3,044	100.0%	325.8	2,658	100.0%	265.0	5,702	294.3
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	682	31.0%	157.7	705	40.4%	156.1	1387	156.8
Black/African American	1521	69.0%	1670.4	1041	59.6%	1015.1	2562	1323.3
Total	2,203	100.0%	420.7	1,746	100.0%	315.0	3,949	366.4
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	125	67.6%	128.8	168	93.3%	169.3	293	149.3
Black/African American	60	32.4%	1088.7	12	6.7%	424.2	72	863.3
Total	185	100.0%	180.4	180	100.0%	176.4	365	178.4
Central HIV Care Region								
White	364	53.0%	96.9	611	77.2%	159.6	975	128.5
Black/African American	323	47.0%	1290.4	180	22.8%	879.0	503	1105.3
Total	687	100.0%	171.4	791	100.0%	196.2	1,478	183.8
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	610	71.3%	118.7	787	91.5%	149.0	1397	134.0
Black/African American	246	28.7%	1655.3	73	8.5%	715.2	319	1272.5
Total	856	100.0%	161.9	860	100.0%	159.7	1,716	160.8
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	256	53.0%	1833.3	422	70.7%	192.8	678	291.1
Black/African American	227	47.0%	1367.3	175	29.3%	1220.9	402	1299.5
Total	483	100.0%	1580.2	597	100.0%	256.0	1,080	409.4

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

**Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

There were a total of 14,290 gonorrhea cases reported in 2020 (Table 30). This count represented a decrease in the number of reported cases compared to 2018. The majority of cases (55%) were reported among males. The rate of reported gonorrhea cases was higher for blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions. The proportion of gonorrhea cases reported varied by HIV care region. The Saint Louis HIV Care Region had the largest number of gonorrhea cases reported. The black/African Americans were the largest proportion of gonorrhea cases in Kansas City HIV Care Region and saint Louis HIV Care Region. In Southwest, Southeast, and Central there were a higher number of female gonorrhea cases.

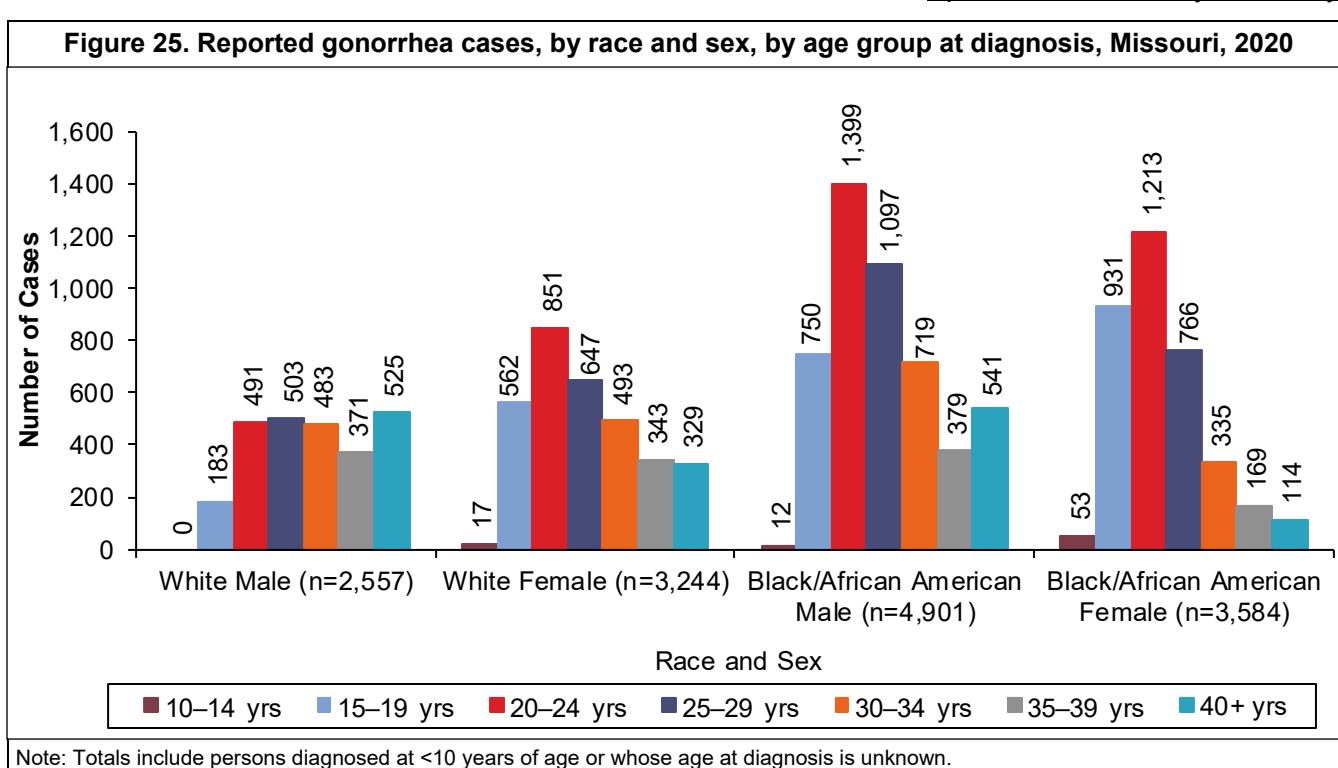
Figure 24. Reported gonorrhea cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2020**



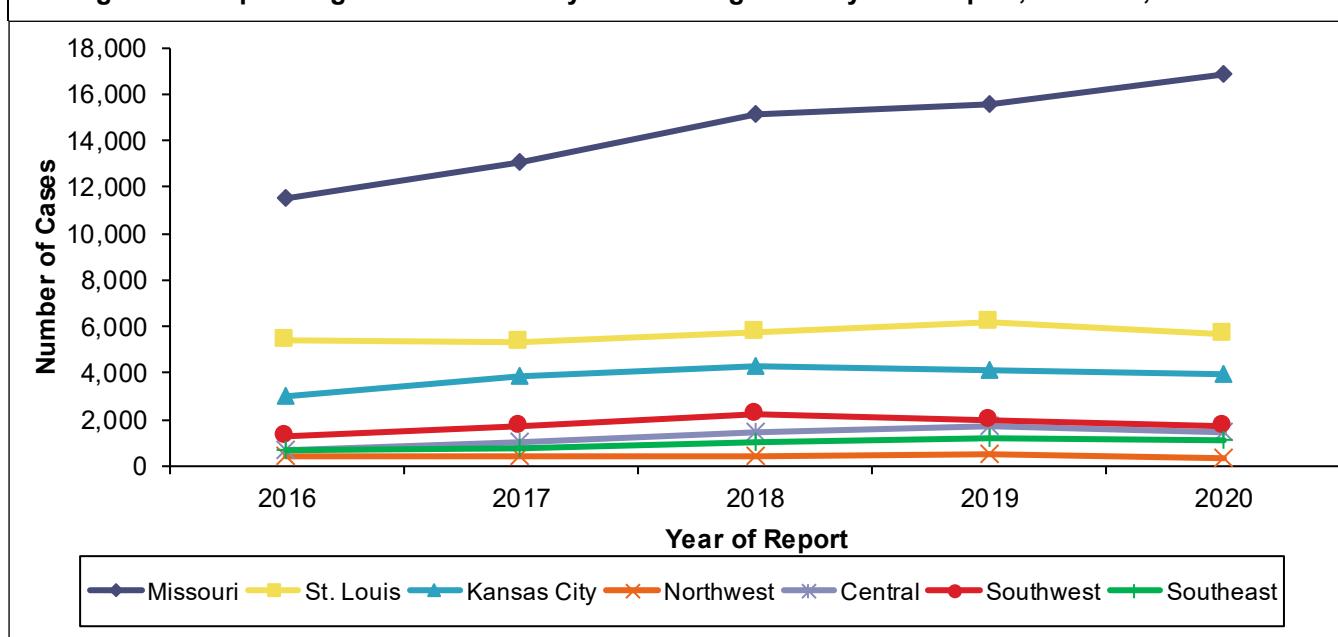
*Case counts are in black.

****Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.**

Gonorrhea cases reported in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County represented 56% of all reported cases in 2020 (Figure 36). There were 3 counties that did not report any gonorrhea cases in 2020. Kansas City had the highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases at 333 per 100,000 persons. This rate means that for every 100,000 persons living in Kansas City, there were 333 reported with gonorrhea in 2020.

Figure 25. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020

Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 26. Reported gonorrhea cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2016-2020

The largest proportion of gonorrhea cases were reported among black/African American males (Figure 37). For ethnicity, the largest number of gonorrhea cases were reported among black/African Americans (8485). In terms of gender, the largest number of gonorrhea cases were reported among males (7458). For all race/ethnicity and gender except white males, the largest proportion of gonorrhea cases were between the ages of 20-24 years old.

The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri increased from 2016 through 2020 (Figure 38). The numbers of reported gonorrhea cases were fluctuated slightly from 2016 through 2020 in all HIV care regions. The number of reported gonorrhea cases was higher in 2017 compared to 2016 in all HIV care regions, except for the St. Louis HIV Care Regions.

Table 27. Reported chlamydia cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

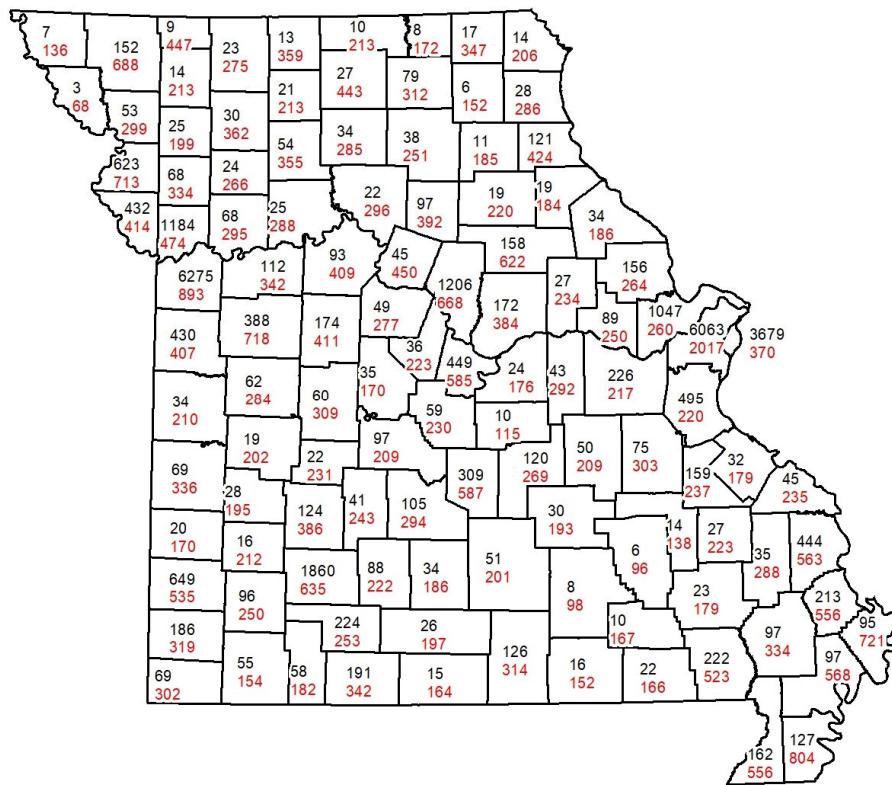
	Male		Female		Total			
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	3,691	44.3%	150.0	8,871	55.2%	360.4	12,562	255.2
Black/African American	4,648	55.7%	1373.7	7,214	44.8%	1934.1	11,331	1592.9
Total	8,339	100.0%	277.2	16,085	100.0%	567.5	23,893	409.0
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	800	24.9%	106.8	1677	28.5%	214.9	2477	162.0
Black/African American	2407	75.1%	1299.1	4214	71.5%	1893.1	6621	1623.3
Total	3,207	100.0%	343.3	5,891	100.0%	587.4	9,098	469.6
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	884	37.8%	204.4	1985	57.7%	439.4	2869	324.4
Black/African American	1457	62.2%	1600.1	1457	42.3%	1420.8	2914	1505.1
Total	2,341	100.0%	447.1	3,442	100.0%	621.0	5,783	536.5
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	213	79.2%	219.6	576	94.3%	580.6	789	402.1
Black/African American	56	20.8%	1016.1	35	5.7%	1237.2	91	1091.1
Total	269	100.0%	262.4	611	100.0%	598.8	880	430.2
Central HIV Care Region								
White	616	62.3%	164.0	1553	77.6%	405.7	2169	286.0
Black/African American	372	37.7%	1486.2	448	22.4%	2187.8	820	1801.9
Total	988	100.0%	246.5	2,001	100.0%	496.2	2,989	371.8
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	914	78.6%	177.9	2247	92.7%	425.3	3161	303.3
Black/African American	249	21.4%	1675.5	177	7.3%	1734.1	426	1699.4
Total	1,163	100.0%	220.0	2,424	100.0%	450.1	3,587	336.1
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	264	57.1%	1890.6	833	76.1%	380.5	1097	471.1
Black/African American	198	42.9%	1192.6	261	23.9%	1820.8	459	1483.7
Total	462	100.0%	1511.5	1,094	100.0%	469.0	1,556	589.8

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

**Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

There were a total of 23,893 chlamydia cases reported in 2020 (Table 31). The majority of cases (67%) were reported among females. The proportion of chlamydia cases reported among females varied by HIV care region. The Saint Louis HIV Care Region reported the highest proportion of female cases (36%). The rate of chlamydia cases among females was highest in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (621), followed by the St. Louis HIV Care Region (587.4). Black/African American were the largest population in Kansas City HIV Care Region and Saint Louis HIV Care Region. The rate of reported chlamydia cases was higher for blacks/African Americans compared to whites in all regions.

Figure 27. Reported chlamydia cases* and rates, by county, Missouri, 2020**

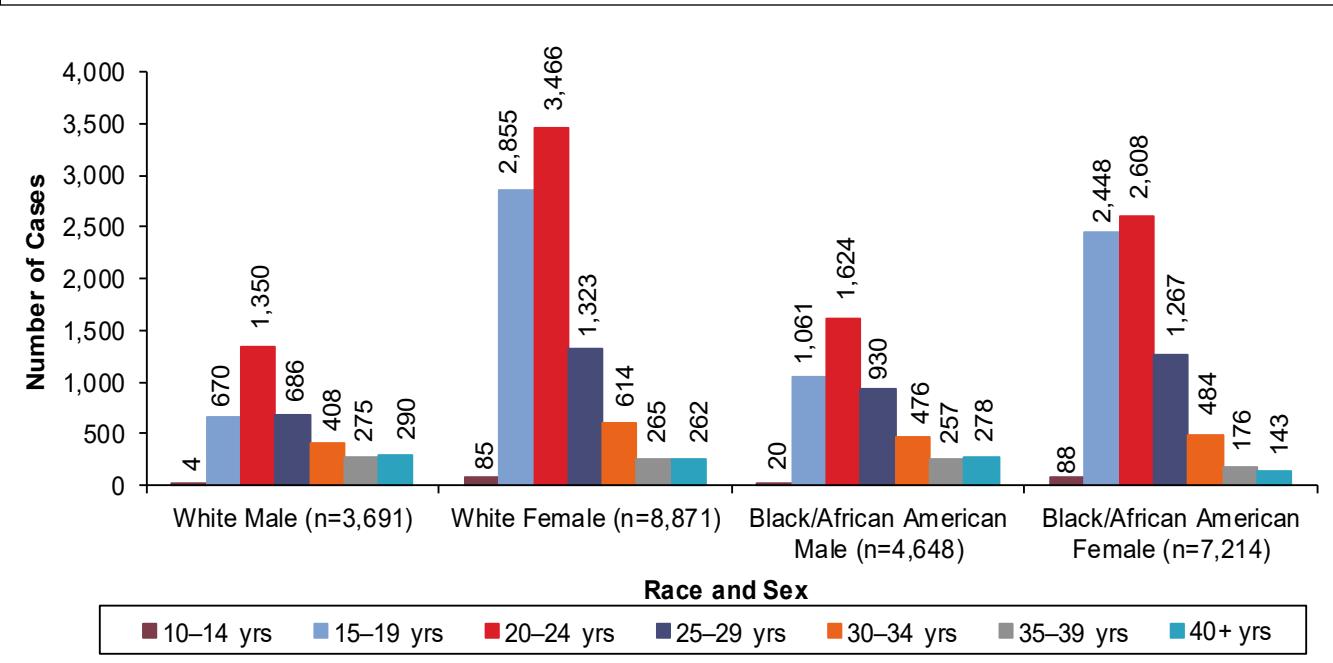


*Case counts are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

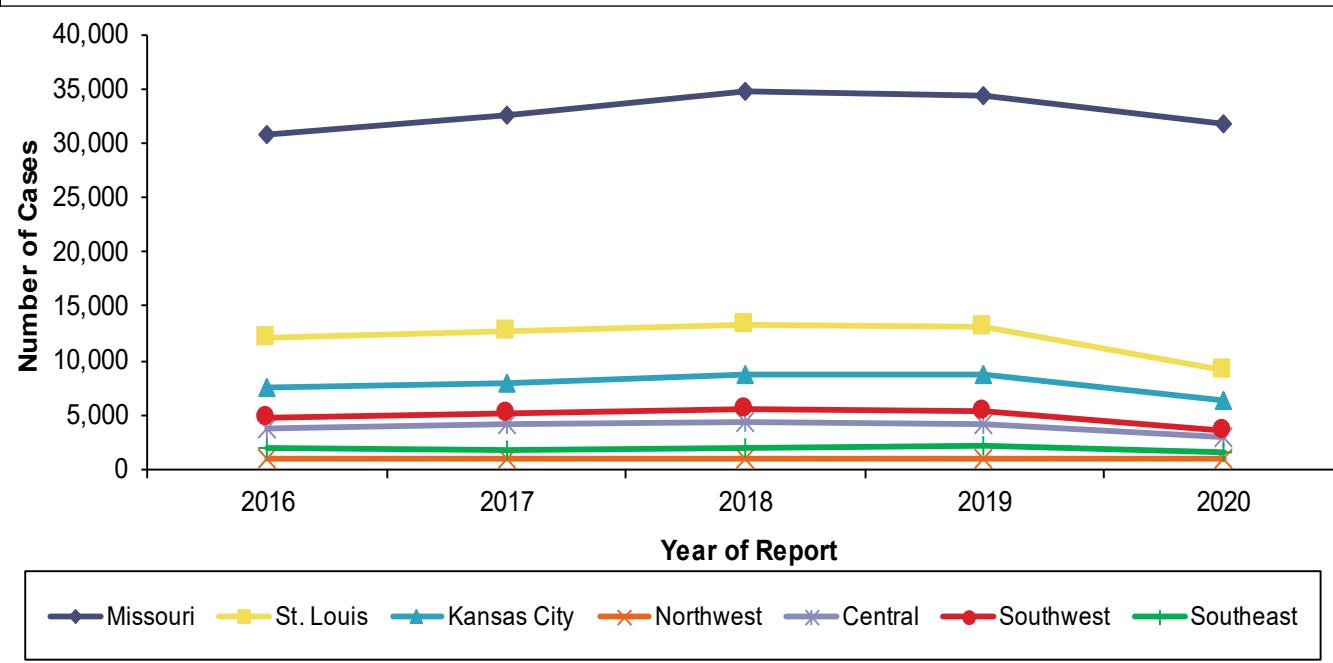
Chlamydia cases reported in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County represented 50% of all reported cases in 2020 (Figure 39), although these areas represent only 33% of Missouri's general population. All counties reported more than one chlamydia case in 2020. Saint Louis County had the highest rate of reported chlamydia cases at 2,017 per 100,000 persons. This rate means that for every 100,000 persons living in that region, there were 2,017 reported with chlamydia in 2020.

Figure 28. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 29. Reported chlamydia cases by HIV care region and year of report, Missouri, 2016-2020



The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (8,871) in 2020 (Figure 40). Females had the highest number of chlamydia cases. Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

The number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri increased from 2016 to 2018, then decreased slightly through 2020 (Figure 41). All HIV care regions reported a slight decrease in the number of chlamydia cases from 2019 to 2020.

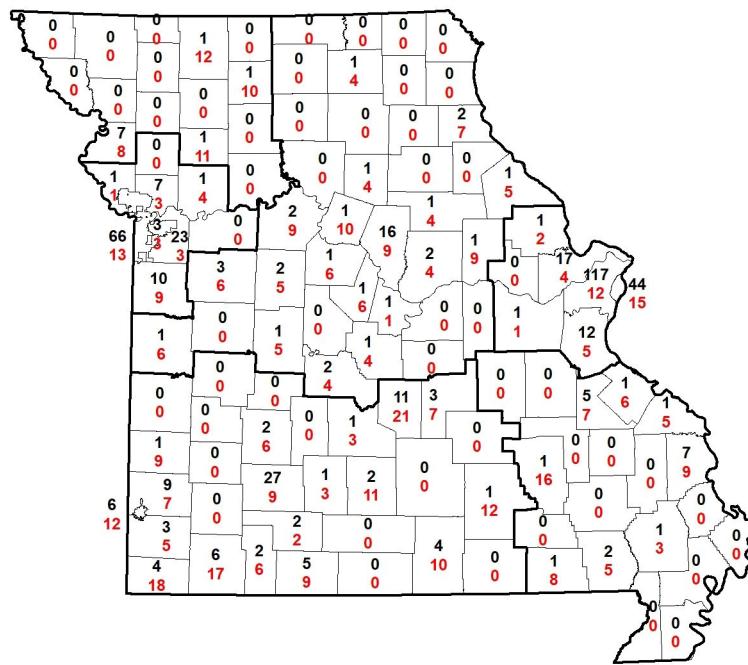
Table 28. Reported hepatitis B[†] cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

	Male			Female			Total	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	52	28.7%	2.1	35	21.9%	1.4	87	1.8
Black/African American	34	18.8%	10.0	25	15.6%	6.7	59	8.3
Other/Unknown*	95	52.5%	--	100	62.5%	--	195	--
Total	181	100.0%	6.0	160	100.0%	5.6	341	5.8
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	13	16.5%	1.7	11	16.2%	1.4	24	1.6
Black/African American	19	24.1%	10.3	14	20.6%	6.3	33	8.1
Other/Unknown*	47	59.5%	--	43	63.2%	--	90	--
Total	79	100.0%	8.5	68	100.0%	6.8	147	7.6
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	9	25.7%	2.1	5	13.2%	1.1	14	1.6
Black/African American	10	28.6%	11.0	7	18.4%	6.8	17	8.8
Other/Unknown*	16	45.7%	--	26	68.4%	--	42	--
Total	35	100.0%	6.7	38	100.0%	6.9	73	6.8
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	1	25.0%	1.0	1	50.0%	1.0	2	1.0
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown*	3	75.0%	--	1	50.0%	--	4	--
Total	4	100.0%	3.9	2	100.0%	2.0	6	2.9
Central HIV Care Region								
White	6	40.0%	1.6	4	33.3%	1.0	10	1.3
Black/African American	3	20.0%	12.0	1	8.3%	4.9	4	8.8
Other/Unknown*	6	40.0%	--	7	58.3%	--	13	--
Total	15	100.0%	3.7	12	100.0%	3.0	27	3.4
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	20	48.8%	3.9	9	28.1%	1.7	29	2.8
Black/African American	2	4.9%	13.5	2	6.3%	19.6	4	16.0
Other/Unknown*	19	46.3%	--	21	65.6%	--	40	--
Total	41	100.0%	7.8	32	100.0%	5.9	73	6.8
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	3	42.9%	21.5	5	62.5%	2.3	8	3.4
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0	1	12.5%	7.0	1	3.2
Other/Unknown*	4	57.1%	--	2	25.0%	--	6	--
Total	7	100.0%	22.9	8	100.0%	3.4	15	5.7

[†]Includes confirmed and probable case classifications of hepatitis B acute, hepatitis B chronic, hepatitis B prenatal, and hepatitis B perinatal.
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.
**Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

There were 341 hepatitis B cases reported in 2020 (Table 28). The number of reported hepatitis B cases in Missouri decreased by 164 cases from 2019 to 2020. Overall, the rate of reported hepatitis B cases was highest in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (7.6 per 100,000). 53% of reported hepatitis B cases were males. In terms of race/ethnicity, whites were the largest proportion of hepatitis B cases. However, this number should be interpreted with caution due to high number of unknown race/ethnicity.

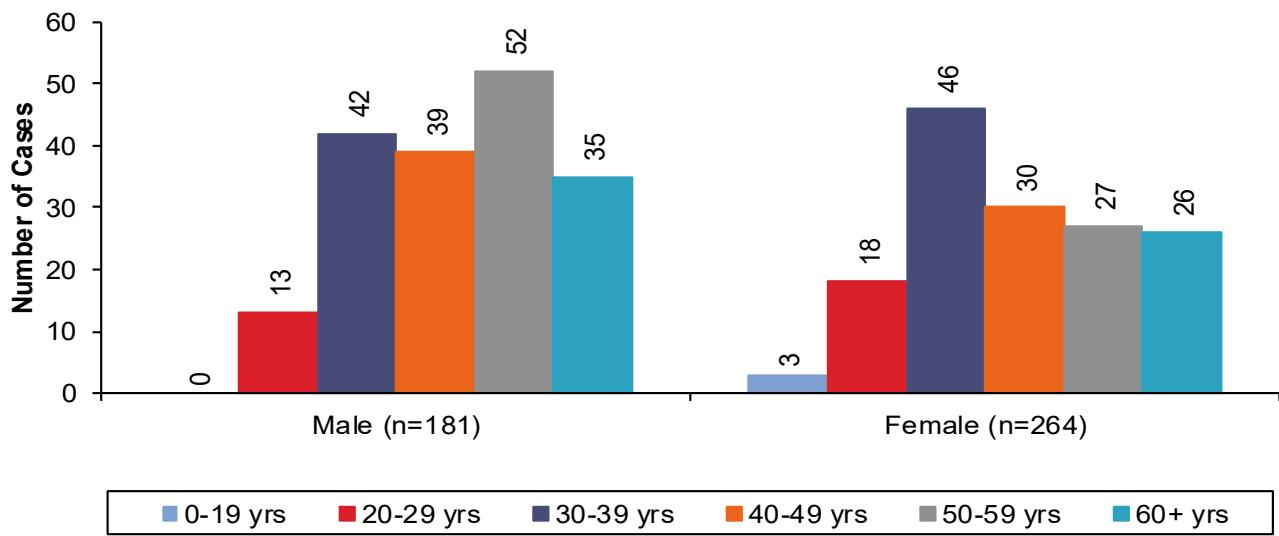
Figure 30. Reported hepatitis B cases* and rates, by jurisdiction, Missouri, 2020**



*Case counts are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2018 MDHSS population estimates.

Figure 31. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

St. Louis County had the greatest number of reported hepatitis B cases (117), followed by Kansas City (66) (Figure 42). There were 56 jurisdictions that did not report any hepatitis B cases in 2020.

There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex (Figure 43). Females were the highest number of hepatitis B cases. Among females, the largest numbers of reported cases were among persons 30-39 years of age. Among males, the largest number of reported cases were among persons 50-59 years of age.

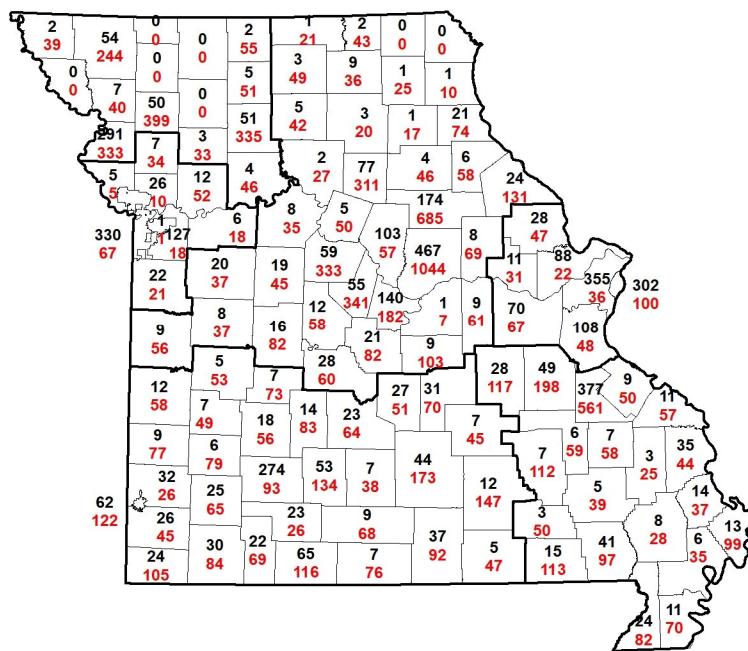
Table 29. Reported hepatitis C[†] cases and rates, by race*, by HIV care region, by sex, Missouri, 2020

	Male			Female			Total [‡]	
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	Rate**
Missouri								
White	852	43.3%	34.6	642	51.7%	26.1	1,494	30.3
Black/African American	221	11.2%	65.3	121	9.8%	32.4	342	48.1
Other/Unknown*	893	45.4%	--	478	38.5%	--	1,371	--
Total	1,966	100.0%	65.4	1,241	100.0%	43.8	3,207	54.9
St. Louis HIV Care Region								
White	195	33.4%	26.0	119	34.1%	15.2	314	20.5
Black/African American	132	22.6%	71.2	85	24.4%	38.2	217	53.2
Other/Unknown*	257	44.0%	--	145	41.5%	--	402	--
Total	584	100.0%	62.5	349	100.0%	34.8	933	48.2
Kansas City HIV Care Region								
White	158	46.9%	36.5	100	53.2%	22.1	258	29.2
Black/African American	51	15.1%	56.0	27	14.4%	26.3	78	40.3
Other/Unknown*	128	38.0%	--	61	32.4%	--	189	--
Total	337	100.0%	64.4	188	100.0%	33.9	525	48.7
Northwest HIV Care Region								
White	42	51.2%	43.3	36	73.5%	36.3	78	39.8
Black/African American	1	1.2%	18.1	1	2.0%	35.3	2	24.0
Other/Unknown*	39	47.6%	--	12	24.5%	--	51	--
Total	82	100.0%	80.0	49	100.0%	48.0	131	64.0
Central HIV Care Region								
White	115	42.3%	30.6	85	52.5%	22.2	200	26.4
Black/African American	20	7.4%	79.9	5	3.1%	24.4	25	54.9
Other/Unknown*	137	50.4%	--	72	44.4%	--	209	--
Total	272	100.0%	67.9	162	100.0%	40.2	434	54.0
Southwest HIV Care Region								
White	261	52.5%	50.8	231	64.3%	43.7	492	47.2
Black/African American	8	1.6%	53.8	2	0.6%	19.6	10	39.9
Other/Unknown*	228	45.9%	--	126	35.1%	--	354	--
Total	497	100.0%	94.0	359	100.0%	66.7	856	80.2
Southeast HIV Care Region								
White	81	41.8%	580.1	71	53.0%	32.4	152	65.3
Black/African American	9	4.6%	54.2	1	0.7%	7.0	10	32.3
Other/Unknown*	104	53.6%	--	62	46.3%	--	166	--
Total	194	100.0%	634.7	134	100.0%	57.5	328	124.3

[†]Includes confirmed and probable case classifications of hepatitis C acute and hepatitis C chronic.
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.
[‡]Includes persons with unknown or other sex.
**Per 100,000 population based on 2018 MDHSS population estimates.

There were 3,207 hepatitis C cases reported in 2020 (Table 33). The number of reported hepatitis C cases in Missouri decreased by 1,602 cases from 2019. Overall, the rate of reported hepatitis C cases was highest in the Southeast HIV Care Region (124.3 per 100,000). In Missouri overall, 61% of the reported cases were males. White had the highest proportion of hepatitis cases. However, the large proportion of cases with unknown race/ethnicity information makes it difficult to analyze.

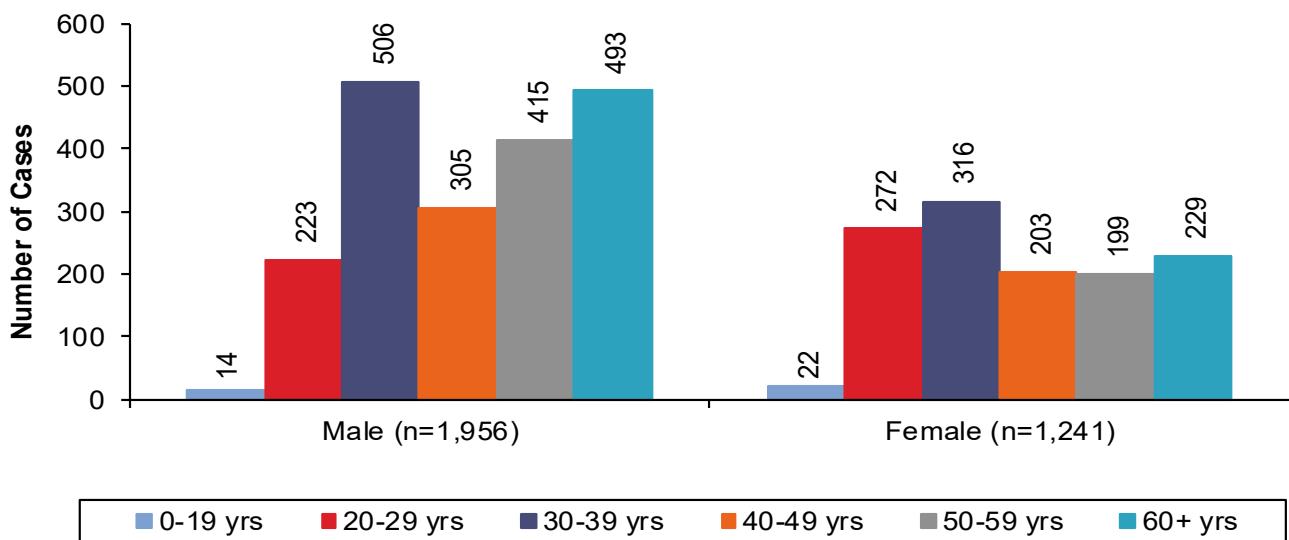
Figure 32. Reported hepatitis C cases* and rates, by jurisdiction, Missouri, 2020**



*Case counts are in black.

**Case rates are in red, per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS population estimates.

Figure 33. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Missouri, 2020



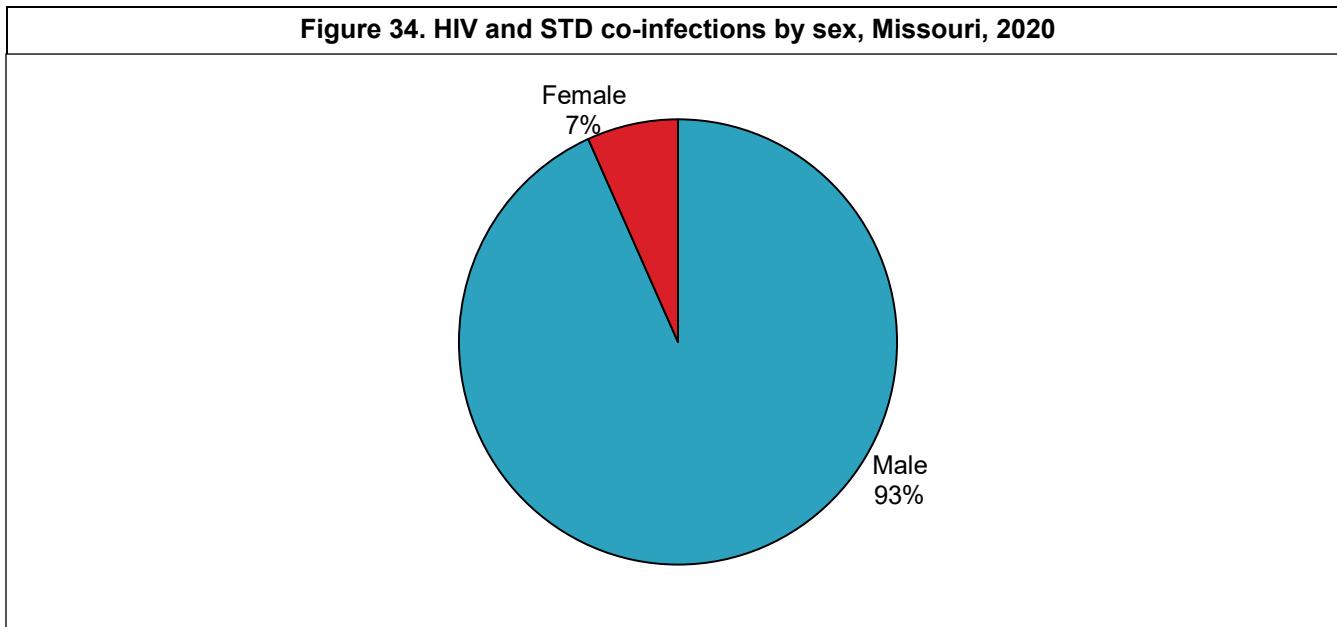
Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

St. Louis City had the greatest number of reported hepatitis C cases with 355 cases (Figure 44). The second largest number of hepatitis C cases occurred in Kansas City (330). There were seven jurisdictions which did not report a hepatitis C case in 2020.

The highest number of hepatitis C cases were among males (Figure 45). Among males and females, the largest numbers of reported hepatitis C cases were between 30-39 years.

Co-infection	Diagnosed with HIV Prior to 2020		Diagnosed with HIV in 2020		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chlamydia	140	19.6%	23	22.1%	163	19.9%
Gonorrhea	229	32.1%	28	26.9%	257	31.4%
Syphilis*	173	24.2%	23	22.1%	196	24.0%
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea	108	15.1%	17	16.3%	125	15.3%
Chlamydia and Syphilis*	18	2.5%	3	2.9%	21	2.6%
Gonorrhea and Syphilis*	24	3.4%	5	4.8%	29	3.5%
Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis*	22	3.1%	5	4.8%	27	3.3%
Total	714	100.0%	104	100.0%	818	100.0%

*Only includes diagnoses of primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis.



Of the 13,554 individuals living with HIV disease, 818 were reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2020 (Table 34). The majority of those reported with an STD co-morbidity were diagnosed with HIV prior to 2020 (87%). There were not significant differences in the type of STD co-morbidity diagnosed based on when the individual was diagnosed with HIV. The largest numbers of HIV co-morbidities were with gonorrhea. However, there were 202 that had multiple STDs that were co-morbidity with HIV.

Of the 818 reported STD co-infections cases, 93% were among males (Figure 46). Males represented a higher proportion of the STD co-infections cases compared to all males living with HIV disease.

Figure 35. HIV and STD co-infections by sex and type of co-infection, Missouri, 2020

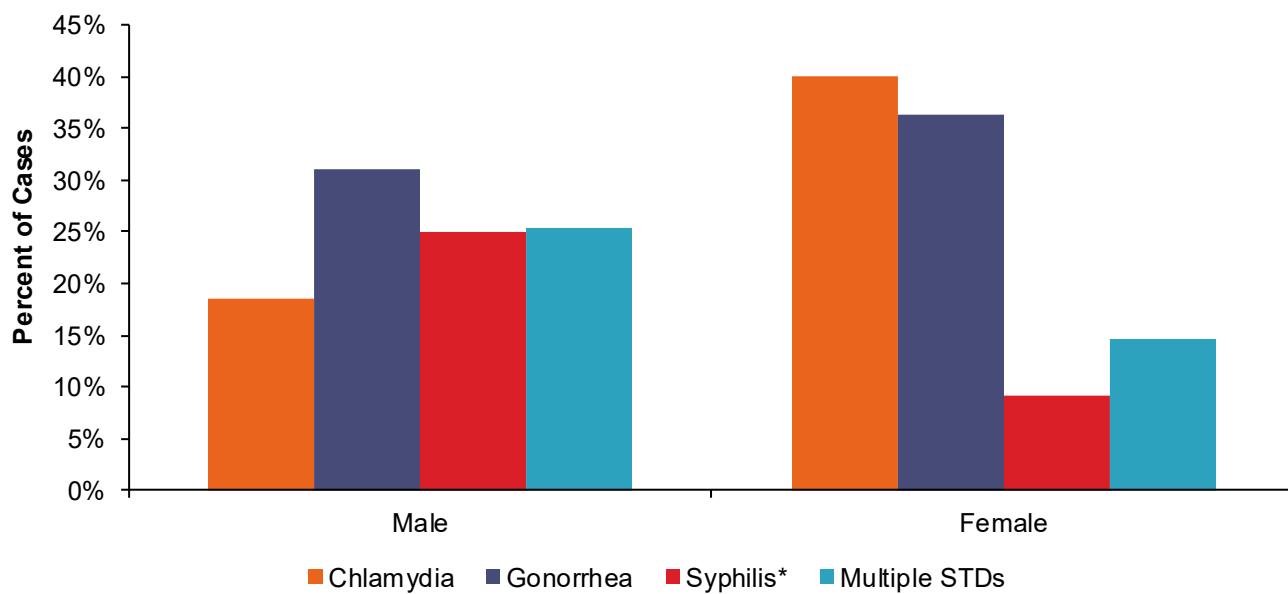
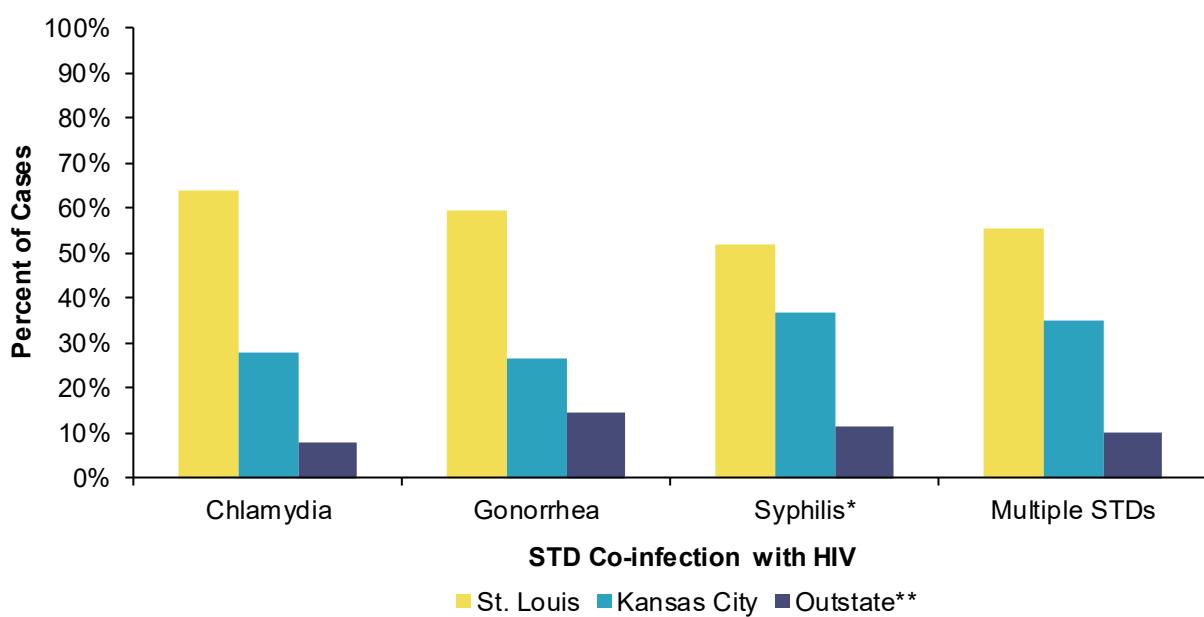
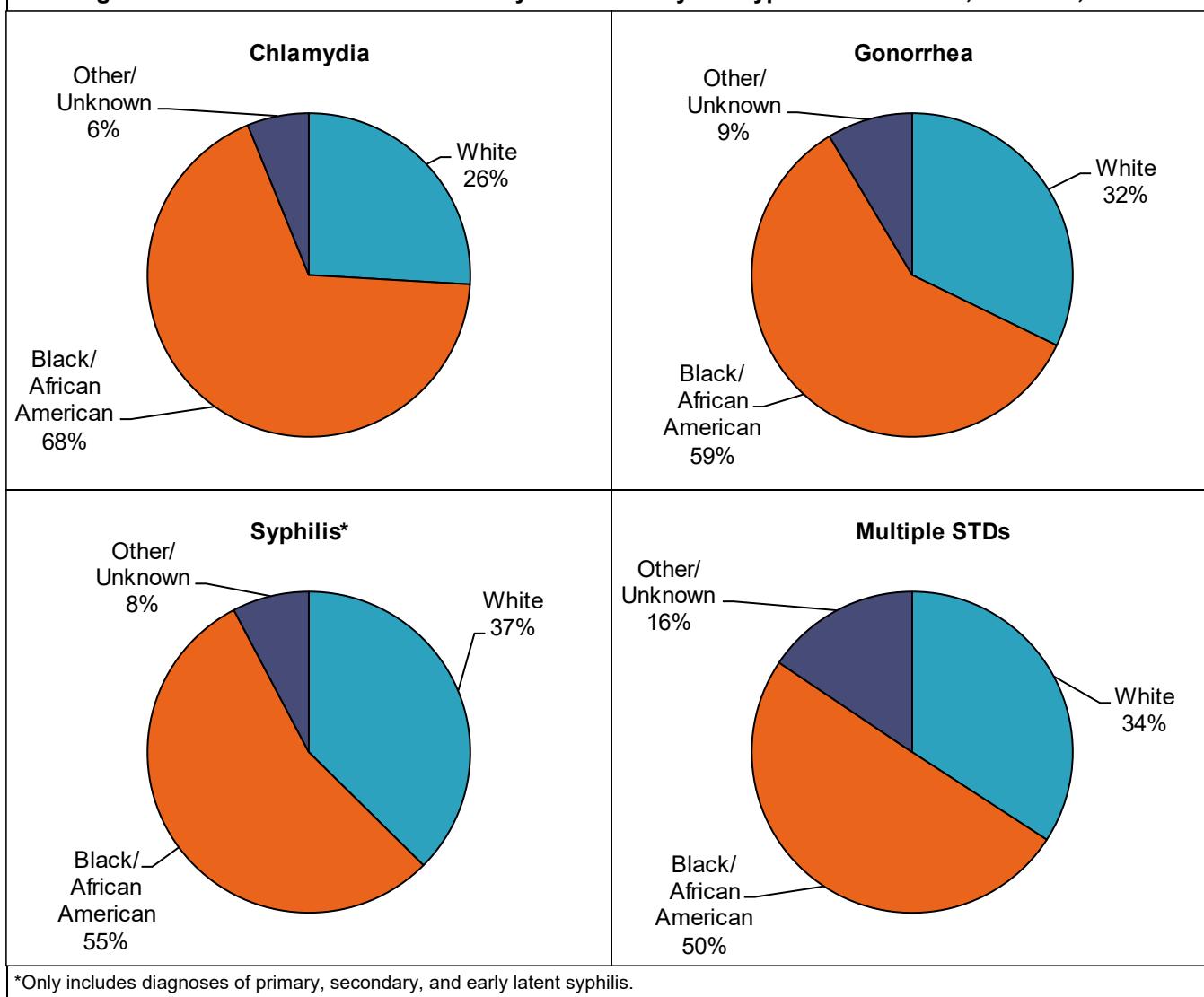


Figure 36. HIV and STD co-infections by HIV care region of STD diagnosis, Missouri, 2020



There were differences in the distribution of STD co-morbidity types by sex (Figure 47). Among females living with HIV that were reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2020, 40% were co-infected with chlamydia, 36% with gonorrhea, 15% with multiple STDs, and 9% with syphilis. In contrast, among males living with HIV reported with an STD co-morbidity in 2020, only 31% were co-infected with gonorrhea, 19% with chlamydia, 26% with multiple STDs, and 25% with early syphilis. Due to rounding, the proportion may not total to 100%.

Among all HIV and STD co-morbidity types, the greatest proportion of cases was diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 48). Among those living with HIV that were reported with STD co-infections in 2020, the highest proportion of STD co-infections were residents of the St. Louis HIV Care Region when diagnosed with STDs. Among those living with HIV that were reported with STD co-infections, gonorrhea had the largest proportion of STD co-infections in 2020.

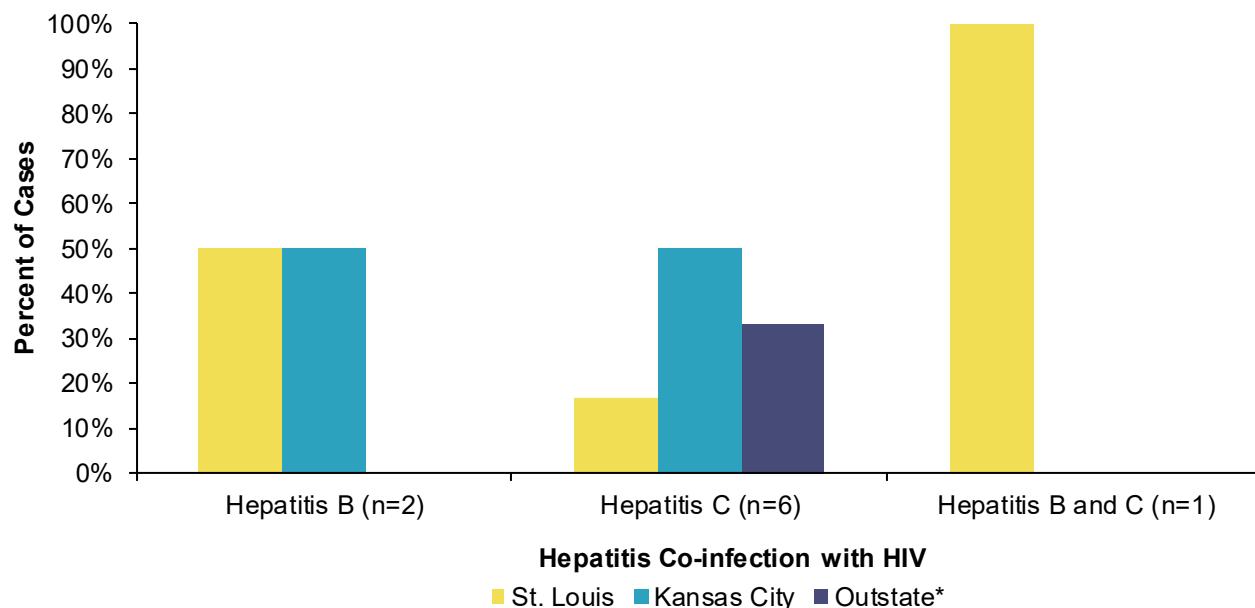
Figure 37. HIV and STD co-infections by race/ethnicity and type of co-infection, Missouri, 2020

There were differences in the distribution of race/ethnicity among HIV and STD co-morbidities depending on the type of STD diagnosed (Figure 49). The proportion of co-morbidity cases attributed to blacks/African Americans was highest among those co-infected with STDs. Among those living with HIV, gonorrhea had the largest proportion of black/African American cases. In all instances, minorities were disproportionately represented in the proportion of co-morbidities that were reported. Black/African Americans represented 58% of living HIV disease cases.

Table 31. Reported hepatitis B and C infections among persons living with HIV disease, Missouri, 2020

Co-infection	Diagnosed with HIV Prior to 2020	Diagnosed with HIV in 2020	Total Co-infections
	N	N	N
Acute Hepatitis B	0	0	0
Chronic Hepatitis B	13	3	16
Prenatal Hepatitis B	1	0	1
Perinatal Hepatitis B	0	0	0
Acute Hepatitis C	1	0	1
Chronic Hepatitis C	24	8	32
Chronic Hepatitis B & C	0	0	0
Total	39	11	50

Figure 38. HIV and hepatitis co-infections by HIV care region of hepatitis diagnosis, Missouri, 2020

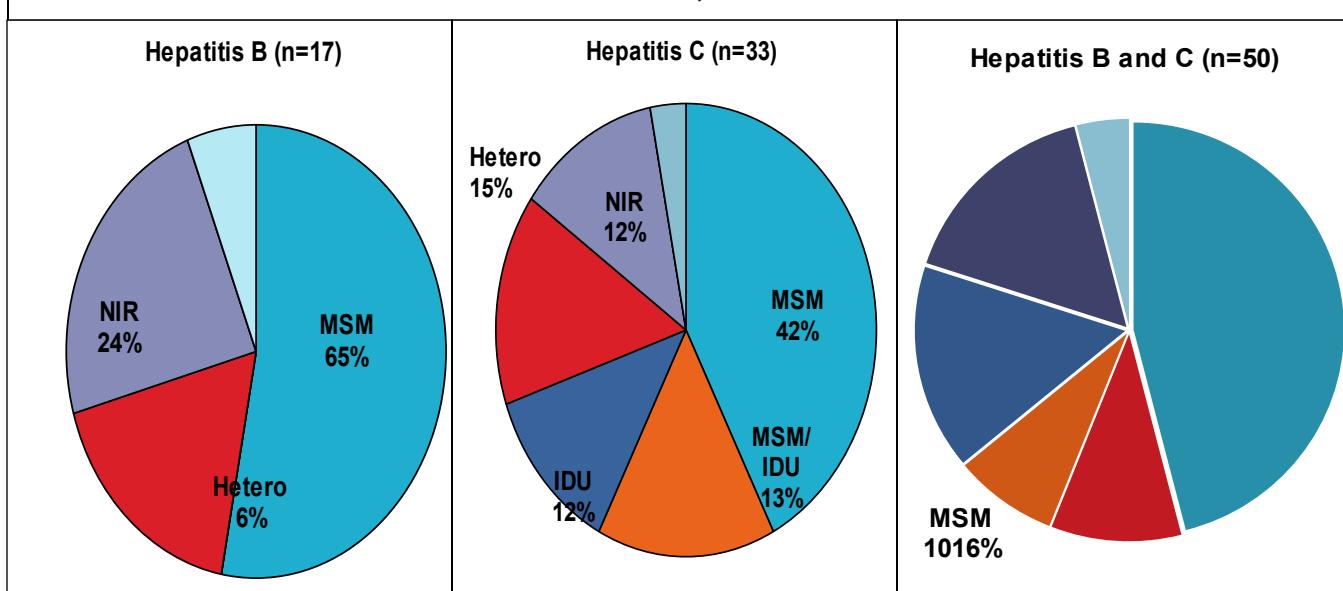


*Includes those diagnosed in the Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest HIV Care Regions.

Of the 13,554 individuals living with HIV disease, 50 were reported with a hepatitis co-morbidity in 2020 (Table 35). The majority of those reported with a hepatitis co-morbidity were diagnosed with HIV prior to 2020 (78%). The largest number of HIV co-morbidities was with chronic hepatitis C.

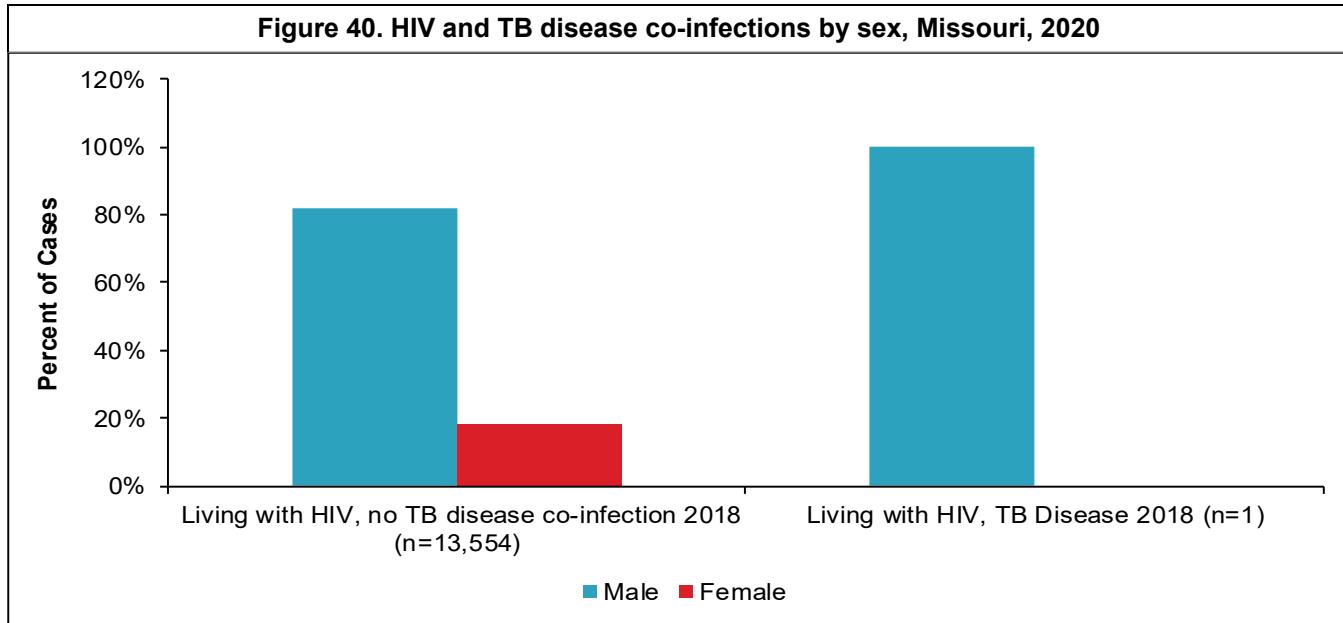
Among persons living with HIV disease that were reported with only a hepatitis B infection in 2020, exactly half were living in Saint Louis HIV Care Region and Kansas City HIV Care Region at the time of the hepatitis diagnosis (Figure 50). Among HIV-positive persons reported with only a hepatitis C infection in 2020, the greatest proportion were residing in the Kansas City (50%) at the time of the hepatitis diagnosis.

Figure 39. HIV and hepatitis co-infections by HIV exposure category and type of co-infection, Missouri, 2020



Among persons living with HIV disease and reported with only a hepatitis B infection in 2020, 53% were among MSM (Figure 51). Among hepatitis C co-morbidity cases, 42% were attributed to MSM, and 15% were attributed to both MSM and IDU.

Figure 40. HIV and TB disease co-infections by sex, Missouri, 2020



Among the 13,554 persons living with HIV disease, one was reported to be diagnosed with TB disease in 2020 (Figure 52).

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Glossary

Case rate

The frequency of a defined event in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. Case rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in the population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Case definition for stage 3 (AIDS)

All HIV-infected people six years and older who have fewer than 200 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood, all HIV-infected people between the ages of one to five who have fewer than 500 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood, and HIV-infected individuals under the age of one who have less than 750 CD4⁺ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood (healthy adults usually have 800 to 1,200, with 1,000 the average). In addition, the definition includes 26 clinical conditions that affect people with advanced HIV disease. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that generally do not affect healthy people. For additional information, visit http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm?s_cid=rr6303a1_e.

CD4⁺ T cells

This is a white blood cell with CD4 molecules on its surface. These cells play an important role in the human immune system. Sometimes referred to as “helper” cells, they orchestrate the body's response to certain microorganisms such as viruses. HIV virus particles attack and utilize these cells to multiply.

Cumulative number of cases

The number of all cases diagnosed with a particular condition including living and deceased individuals in a specified area.

Date of diagnosis

The date a laboratory makes a diagnosis based on the chemical analysis of a specimen.

Epidemic

The “occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specified health-related behavior, or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy.”

Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)

This is a treatment protocol using a combination of antiretroviral drugs to suppress the HIV virus. These drugs consist of four basic classes depending on their method of suppression: reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitors, protease inhibitors (PI), fusion inhibitors, entry inhibitors, and integrase inhibitors.

HIV case

It refers to an individual who has been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that is in the early stages of the disease process and has not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS).

HIV disease case

This includes all individuals who have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Cases can be sub-classified into either HIV cases or stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Incidence

The number of new cases of a specified condition diagnosed within a given time. The calendar year is used in the *Profiles* to calculate incidence.

Incidence rate

The number of new cases diagnosed in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. Incidence rate is calculated by dividing the number of new cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in that population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Modes of transmission

Also referred to as **exposure categories**, this term refers to the way in which an individual acquired the HIV virus. The most common modes of transmission are: men who have sex with men (MSM), heterosexual contact, injection drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men and practice injection drug use (MSM/IDUs), hemophilia/coagulation disorder, and blood transfusion or tissue recipients.

Point prevalence

This refers to the number of persons living with a specified condition at a given point in time. December 31st, is used for the *Profiles* to calculate the number of persons living with HIV or stage 3 (AIDS) for each year.

Prevalence rate

The number of individuals living with the specified condition in a specified population for a given time period, usually expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 people in a population. A prevalence rate is calculated by dividing the number of living cases in the population of interest by the total number of people in that population. Then multiplying by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), commonly called **sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)** and once called venereal diseases, are among the most common infectious diseases in the United States today. They are a group of infections that are predominantly transmitted through sexual activity.

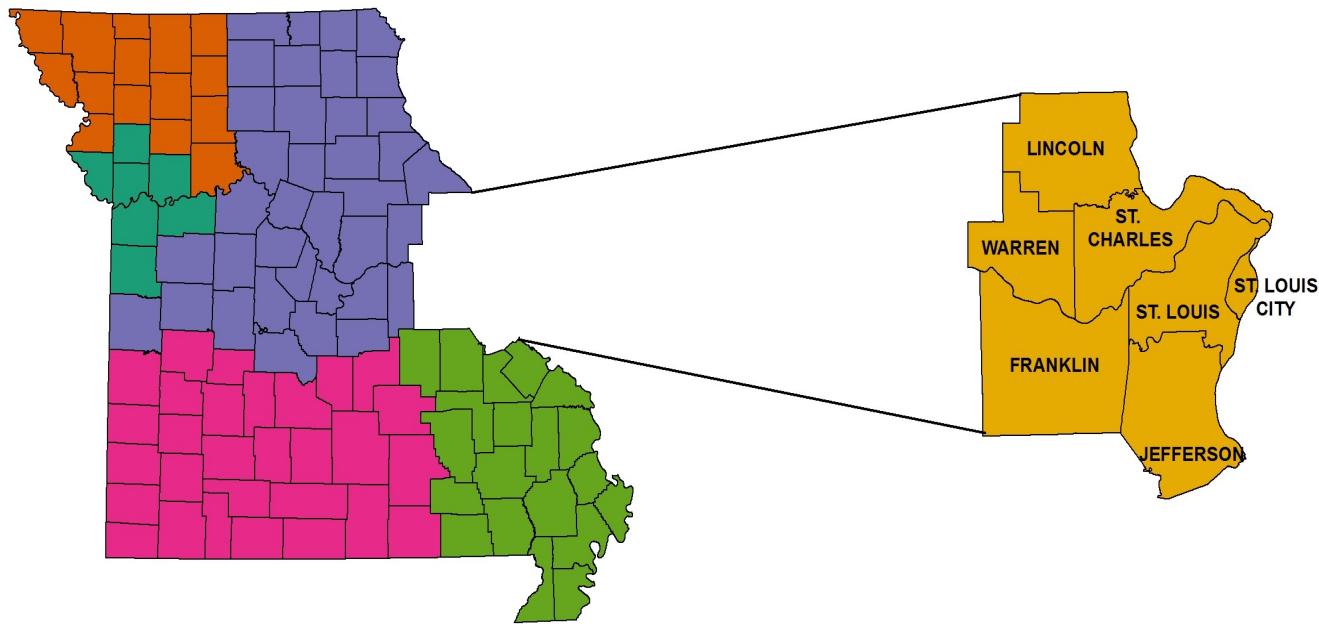
Sexually Transmitted Infections and the Organisms Responsible

Disease	Organism(s)
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Human immunodeficiency virus
Chlamydial infections	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
Gonorrhea	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
Syphilis	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>

Stage 3 (AIDS) case

This refers to an individual who has been infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that is in the later stages of the disease process and has met the case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2019													
County	White	Black/African American			Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total		
		American	Hispanic	Islander	Native	Race							
Franklin County	98,700	94.9%	991	1.0%	1,936	1.9%	550	0.5%	337	0.3%	1,453	1.4%	103,967
Jefferson County	211,838	94.1%	2,560	1.1%	4,704	2.1%	1,806	0.8%	641	0.3%	3,532	1.6%	225,081
Lincoln County	54,800	92.9%	1,133	1.9%	1,557	2.6%	294	0.5%	185	0.3%	1,044	1.8%	59,013
St. Charles County	348,030	86.6%	20,804	5.2%	13,754	3.4%	10,899	2.7%	630	0.2%	7,905	2.0%	402,022
St. Louis County	648,909	65.3%	246,568	24.8%	29,916	3.0%	46,172	4.6%	1,661	0.2%	20,979	2.1%	994,205
St. Louis City	134,388	44.7%	135,044	44.9%	12,543	4.2%	10,672	3.6%	577	0.2%	7,352	2.4%	300,576
Warren County	32,680	91.7%	783	2.2%	1,245	3.5%	150	0.4%	131	0.4%	660	1.9%	35,649
Region Total	1,529,345	72.1%	407,883	19.2%	65,655	3.1%	70,543	3.3%	4,162	0.2%	42,925	2.0%	2,120,513

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

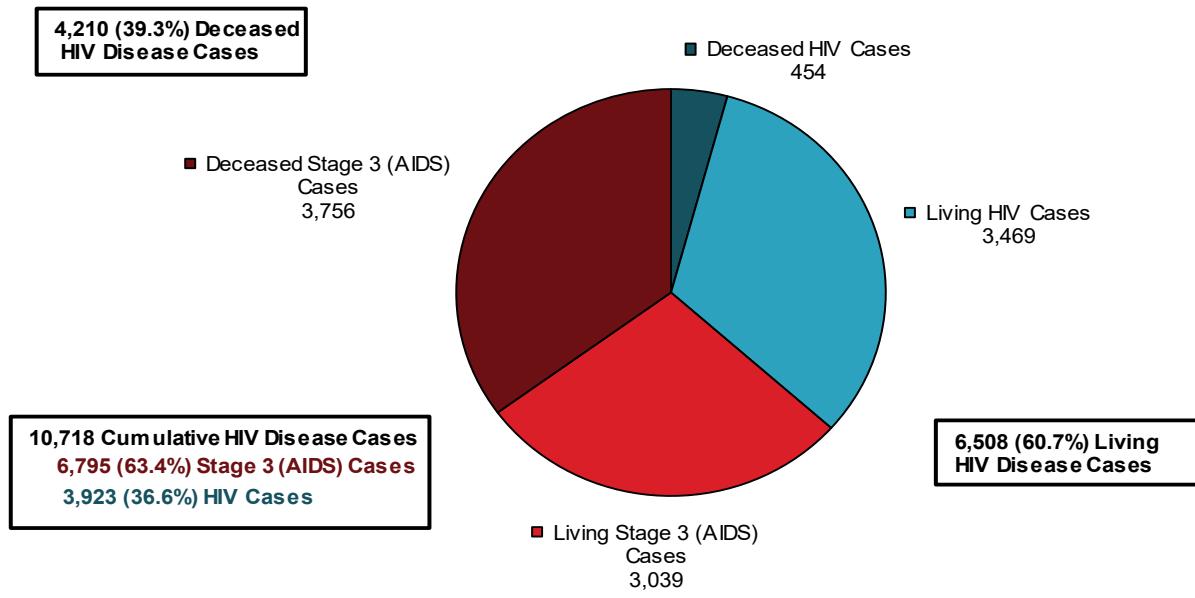
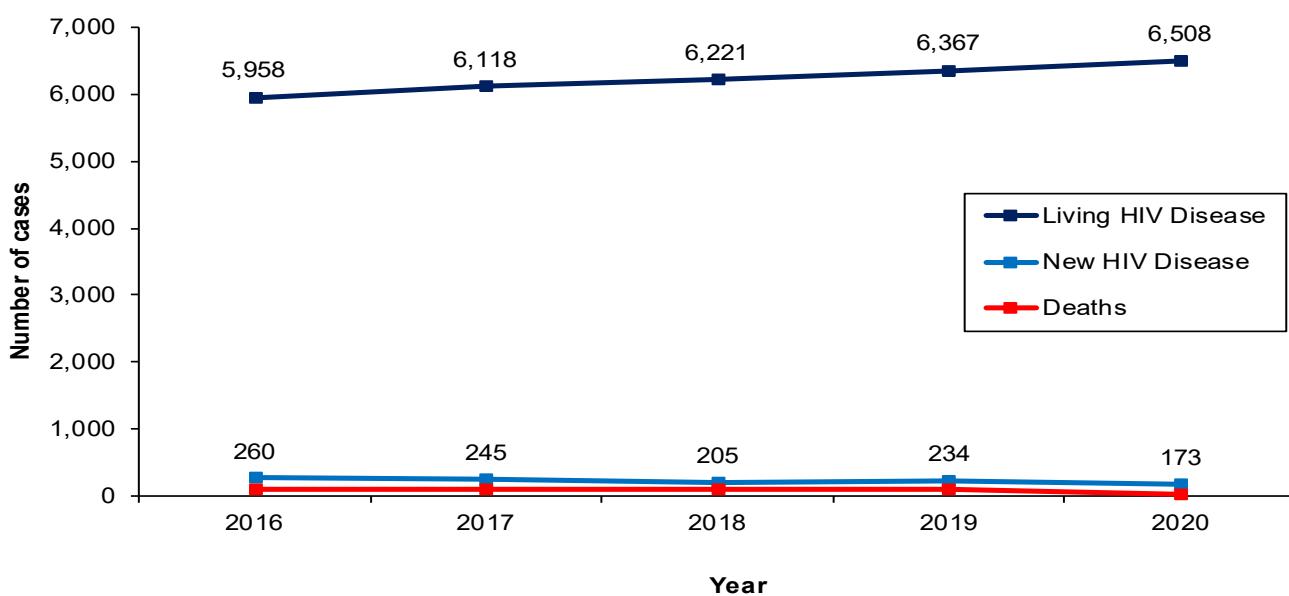


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2016—2020



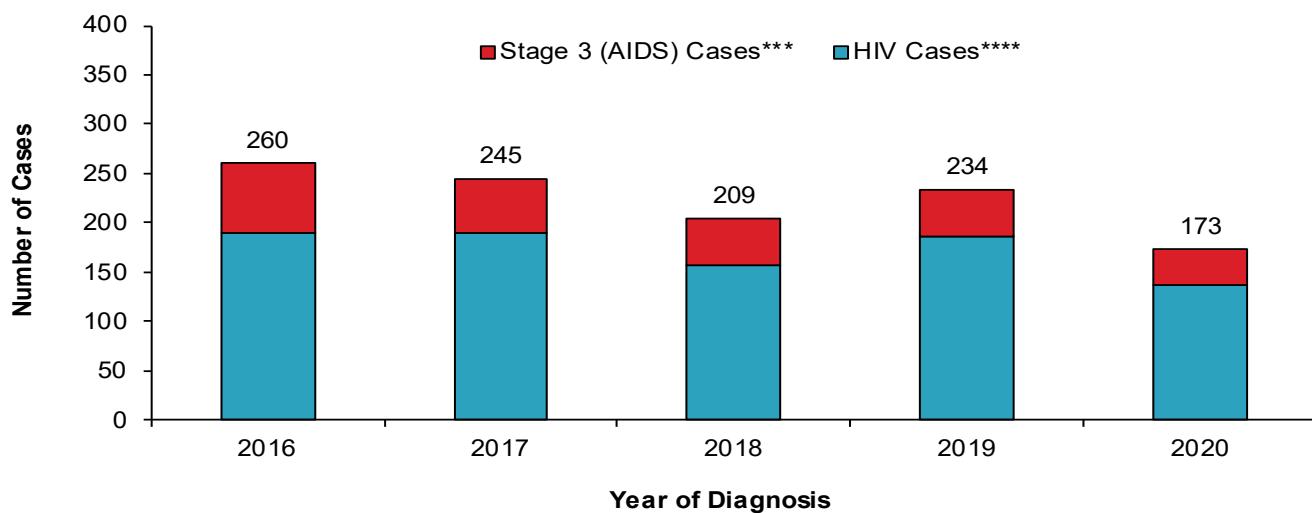
*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 10718 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 60.7% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 3469 were classified as HIV cases and 3,039 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2020, there were 6,508 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the St. Louis Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 173 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable except an increase in 2017. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally steady.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



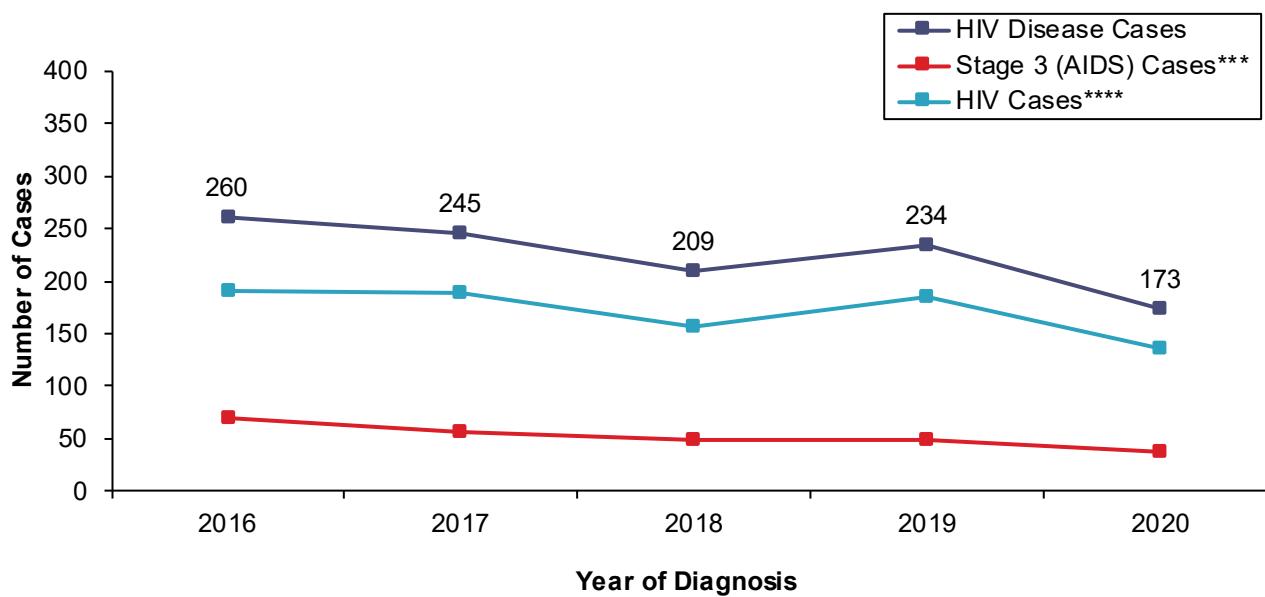
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

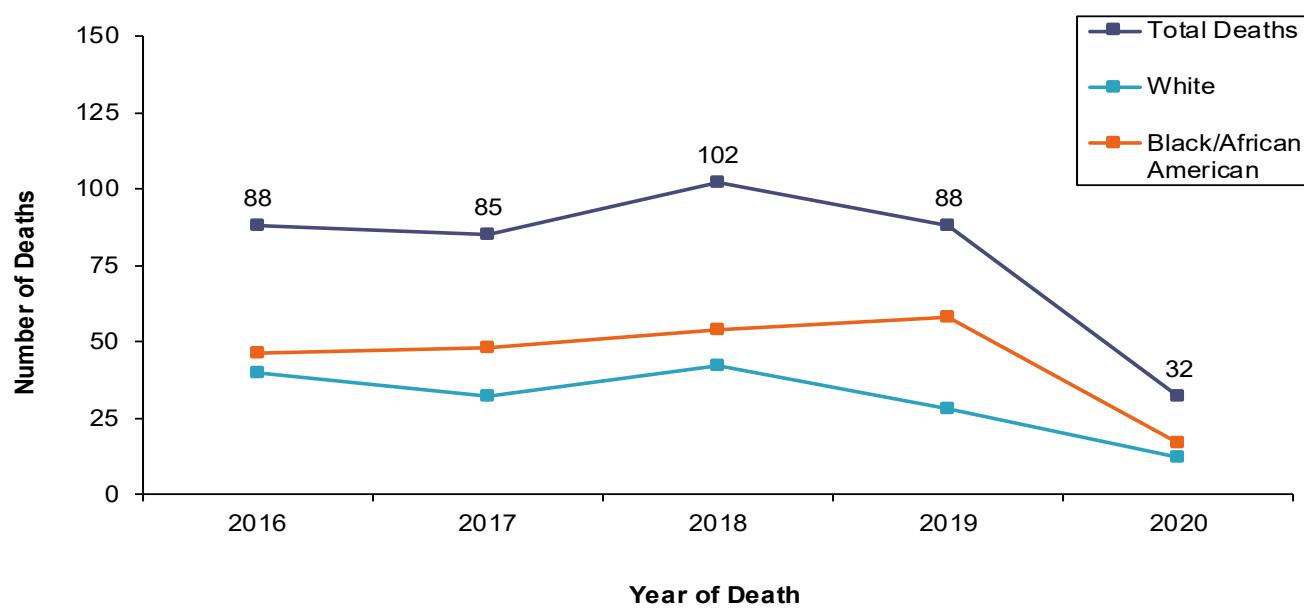
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2016 to 2020 with decreases from 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2019-2020. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

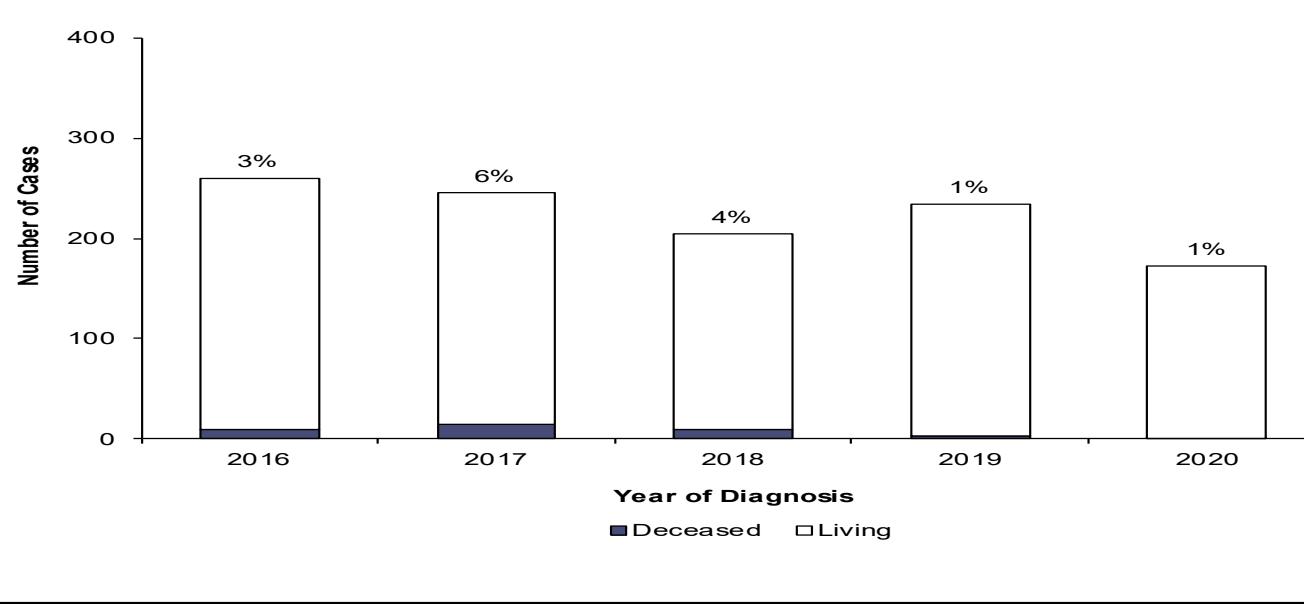
Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2016—2020[†]



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

[†]Only includes deaths through December 31, 2020, and reported by February 28, 2021

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*Vital status on December 31, 2020.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease fluctuated between 2016 and 2020 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2019-2020 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Of the 260 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 9 (3%) were deceased by the end of 2016 (Figure 6). Among the 173 individuals first diagnosed in 2020, one individual was deceased at the end of 2020. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

PREVALENCE										
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***			
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	MO Pop	Rate****
Male	2,823	81.4%	274.4	2,507	82.5%	243.7	5,330	81.9%	1028672	518.1
Female	646	18.6%	59.2	532	17.5%	48.7	1,178	18.1%	1091841	107.9
Total	3,469	100.0%	163.6	3,039	100.0%	143.3	6,508	100.0%	2120513	306.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,300	37.5%	85.0	1,146	37.7%	74.9	2,446	37.6%	1529345	159.9
Black/African American	1,953	56.3%	478.8	1,727	56.8%	423.4	3,680	56.5%	407883	902.2
Hispanic	124	3.6%	188.9	90	3.0%	137.1	214	3.3%	65655	325.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	0.9%	42.5	16	0.5%	22.7	46	0.7%	70543	65.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0%	24.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	4162	24.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	61	1.8%	--	60	2.0%	--	121	1.9%	42925	--
Total	3,469	100.0%	163.6	3,039	100.0%	143.3	6,508	100.0%	2120513	306.9
Race/Ethnicity-Males										
White Male	1,172	41.5%	156.5	1,044	41.6%	139.4	2,216	41.6%	749011	295.9
Black/African American Male	1,475	52.2%	796.1	1,328	53.0%	716.7	2,803	52.6%	185287	1512.8
Hispanic Male	101	3.6%	298.6	77	3.1%	227.7	178	3.3%	33822	526.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	23	0.8%	67.4	11	0.4%	32.2	34	0.6%	34141	99.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	0.0%	49.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	2039	49.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	51	1.8%	--	47	1.9%	--	98	1.8%	24372	--
Total	2,823	100.0%	163.4	2,507	100.0%	143.7	5,330	100.0%	1028672	518.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females										
White Female	128	19.8%	16.4	102	19.2%	13.1	230	19.5%	780334	29.5
Black/African American Female	478	74.0%	214.7	399	75.0%	179.2	877	74.4%	222596	394.0
Hispanic Female	23	3.6%	72.3	13	2.4%	40.8	36	3.1%	31833	113.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	7	1.1%	19.2	5	0.9%	13.7	12	1.0%	36402	33.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	2123	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	10	1.5%	--	13	2.4%	--	23	2.0%	18553	--
Total	646	100.0%	59.2	532	100.0%	48.7	1,178	100.0%	1091841	107.9
Current Age[‡]										
<2	1	0.0%	2.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	48475	2.1
2-12	8	0.2%	2.8	1	0.0%	0.4	9	0.1%	283990	3.2
13-18	21	0.6%	13.3	0	0.0%	0.0	21	0.3%	157817	13.3
19-24	165	4.8%	110.3	35	1.2%	23.4	200	3.1%	149531	133.8
25-44	1,659	47.8%	293.8	792	26.1%	140.3	2,451	37.7%	564607	434.1
45-64	1,342	38.7%	240.8	1,878	61.8%	337.0	3,220	49.5%	557200	577.9
65+	273	7.9%	76.1	333	11.0%	92.8	606	9.3%	358893	168.9
Total	3,469	100.0%	163.6	3,039	100.0%	143.3	6,508	100.0%	2120513	306.9

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

NEW DIAGNOSES									
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	102	75.0%	9.9	30	81.1%	2.9	132	76.3%	12.8
Female	34	25.0%	3.1	7	18.9%	0.6	41	23.7%	3.8
Total	136	100.0%	6.4	37	100.0%	1.7	173	100.0%	8.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	35	25.7%	2.3	14	37.8%	0.9	49	28.3%	3.2
Black/African American	83	61.0%	20.3	17	45.9%	4.2	100	57.8%	24.5
Hispanic	6	4.4%	9.1	3	8.1%	4.6	9	5.2%	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	3.7%	7.1	1	2.7%	1.4	6	3.5%	8.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	7	5.1%	--	2	5.4%	--	9	5.2%	--
Total	136	100.0%	6.4	37	100.0%	1.7	173	100.0%	8.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	27	26.5%	3.6	13	43.3%	1.7	40	30.3%	5.3
Black/African American Male	60	58.8%	32.4	12	40.0%	6.5	72	54.5%	38.9
Hispanic Male	5	4.9%	14.8	3	10.0%	8.9	8	6.1%	23.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	5	4.9%	14.6	0	0.0%	0.0	5	3.8%	14.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	5	4.9%	20.5	2	6.7%	--	7	5.3%	--
Total	102	100.0%	9.9	30	100.0%	2.9	132	100.0%	12.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	8	23.5%	1.0	1	14.3%	0.1	9	22.0%	1.2
Black/African American Female	23	67.6%	10.3	5	71.4%	2.2	28	68.3%	12.6
Hispanic Female	1	2.9%	3.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.4%	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	14.3%	2.7	1	2.4%	2.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	2	5.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	2	4.9%	--
Total	34	100.0%	3.1	7	100.0%	0.6	41	100.0%	3.8
Current Age‡									
<2	1	0.7%	2.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	2.1
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	1	0.7%	0.6	1	2.3%	0.6	2	1.1%	1.3
19-24	25	18.4%	16.7	5	11.6%	3.3	30	16.8%	20.1
25-44	87	64.0%	15.4	25	58.1%	4.4	112	62.6%	19.8
45-64	18	13.2%	3.2	10	23.3%	1.8	28	15.6%	5.0
65+	4	2.9%	1.1	2	4.7%	0.6	6	3.4%	1.7
Total	136	100.0%	6.4	43	100.0%	2.0	179	100.0%	8.4

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 ,which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

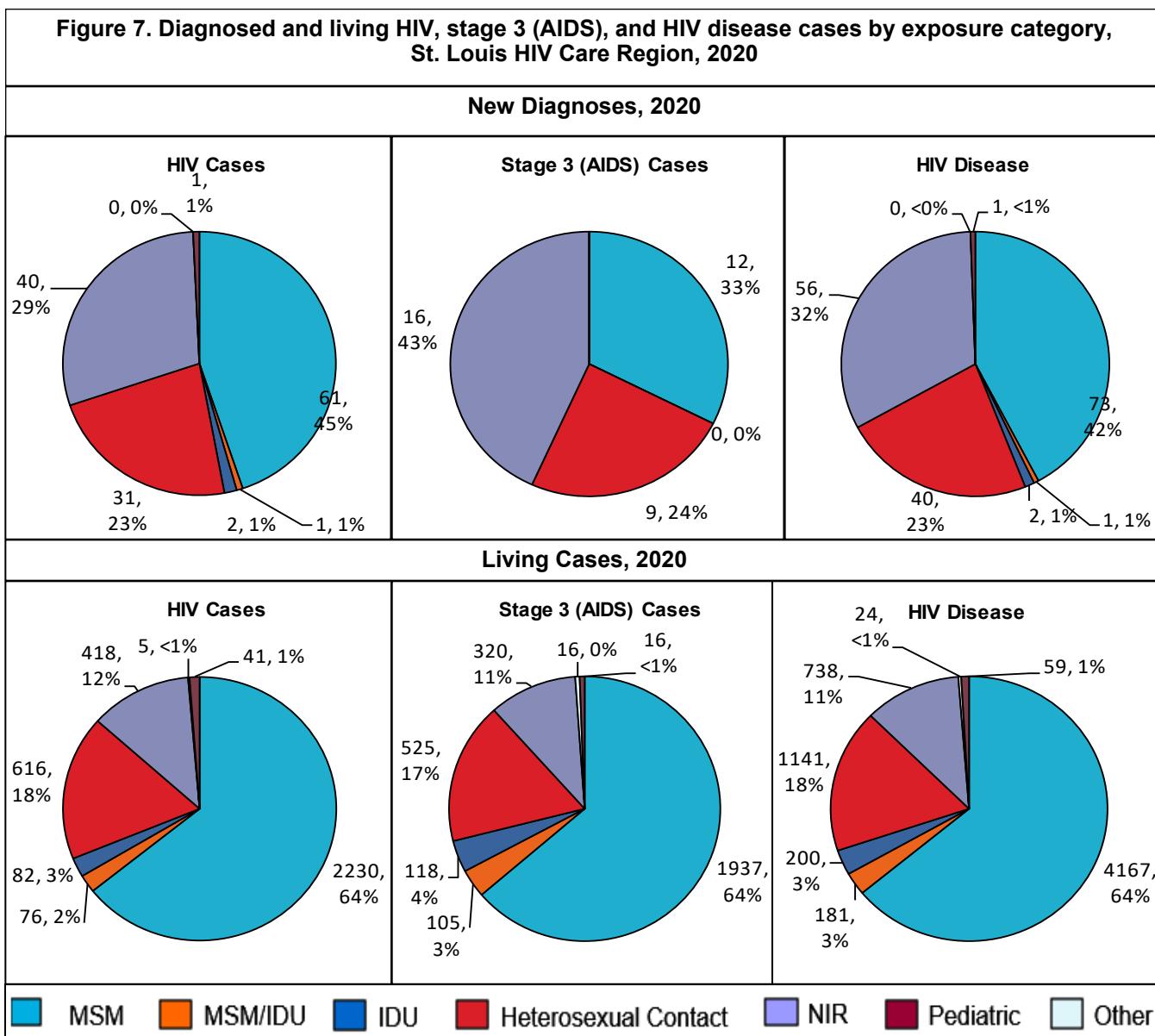
†Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Of the 6508 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 81.9% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.8 times as high among males compared to females. In contrast to the rest of the HIV Care Regions where whites comprised the majority of persons living with HIV disease, blacks/African Americans represented the largest number in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. The rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 5.6 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 2 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease for blacks/African American was 5.1 times as high compared to whites, and 1.8 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 13 times as high as the rate among whites, and 3.8 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 173 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 21.3% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2020 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 3.4 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.7 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites, and 4.3 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The small proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	55	40.4%	40.9	1,773	51.1%	1319.3	12	32.4%	8.9	1,645	54.1%	1224.1
St. Louis County	67	49.3%	10.3	1,332	38.4%	205.3	22	59.5%	3.4	1,142	37.6%	176.0
St. Charles County	8	5.9%	2.3	159	4.6%	45.7	1	2.7%	0.3	124	4.1%	35.6
Remainder of Region	6	4.4%	0.6	205	5.9%	20.7	2	5.4%	0.2	128	4.2%	12.9
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	136	100.0%	6.4	3,469	100.0%	163.6	37	100.0%	1.7	3,039	100.0%	143.3

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	14	25.5%	10.4	34	61.8%	25.2	5	9.1%	39.9	55	100.0%	19.5
St. Louis County	15	22.4%	2.3	48	71.6%	19.5	1	1.5%	3.3	67	100.0%	7.2
St. Charles County	3	37.5%	0.9	1	12.5%	4.8	0	0.0%	0.0	8	100.0%	2.1
Remainder of Region	3	50.0%	0.8	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	6	100.0%	1.5
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	35	25.7%	2.3	83	61.0%	20.3	6	0.0%	9.1	136	100.0%	6.8

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	4	33.3%	3.0	7	58.3%	5.2	1	8.3%	8.0	12	100.0%	4.3
St. Louis County	9	40.9%	1.4	10	45.5%	4.1	2	9.1%	6.7	22	100.0%	2.4
St. Charles County	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.3
Remainder of Region	1	50.0%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	0.5
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	14	37.8%	0.9	17	45.9%	4.2	3	8.1%	4.6	37	100.0%	1.8

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses were higher in St. Louis City while the rates of cases living with HIV diagnoses were higher in St. Louis County compared to other areas in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 3).

There were differences in the proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). Greater proportions of the new HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County were Black/African American compared to St. Charles County and the remainder of the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

There were also differences in the proportion of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). Overall, a greater percentage of Blacks/African Americans were diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to the remainder of the St. Louis HIV Care Region, where whites represented a greater percentage of diagnoses.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	17	27.9%	991	44.4%	7	58.3%	874	45.1%
Black/African American	38	62.3%	1,096	49.1%	2	16.7%	962	49.7%
Hispanic	2	3.3%	84	3.8%	2	16.7%	54	2.8%
Other/Unknown	4	6.6%	59	2.6%	1	8.3%	47	2.4%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	61	100.0%	2,230	100.0%	12	100.0%	1,937	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
19-24	13	0.7%	109	5.3%	7	5.1%	138	3.3%
25-44	454	24.3%	1,041	50.6%	69	50.0%	1,621	38.9%
45-64	1,118	59.9%	807	39.2%	56	40.6%	2,017	48.4%
65+	280	15.0%	99	4.8%	6	4.3%	389	9.3%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,865	100.0%	2,058	100.0%	138	100.0%	4,167	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,024	45.5%	1,108	49.2%	57	2.5%	2,250	54.0%
St. Louis County	573	36.9%	881	56.7%	66	4.2%	1,554	37.3%
St. Charles County	139	76.4%	33	18.1%	5	2.7%	182	4.4%
Remaining Counties	129	71.3%	36	19.9%	10	5.5%	181	4.3%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,865	44.8%	2,058	49.4%	138	3.3%	4,167	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 73 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2020 among MSM. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 19% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. Among MSM living with HIV disease, Black/African Americans represented the largest proportion of living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (48.4%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. In contrast, the greatest proportions of Black/African American (50.6%) and Hispanic (50%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). Black/African American MSM comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease in St. Louis County while whites were the largest proportion of persons living with HIV for remaining countries.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	34	44.7%	0	--	50	47.6%
Black/African American	1	100.0%	36	47.4%	0	--	52	49.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	5	6.6%	0	--	2	1.9%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	--	1	1.0%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	76	100.0%	0	--	105	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	25	29.8%	28	31.8%	2	28.6%	57	31.5%
45-64	45	53.6%	47	53.4%	5	71.4%	97	53.6%
65+	14	16.7%	13	14.8%	0	0.0%	27	14.9%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	84	100.0%	88	100.0%	7	100.0%	181	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	44	40.7%	59	54.6%	4	3.7%	108	59.7%
St. Louis County	25	48.1%	27	51.9%	0	0.0%	52	28.7%
St. Charles County	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	6	3.3%
Remaining Counties	10	66.7%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	15	8.3%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	84	46.4%	88	48.6%	7	3.9%	181	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 181 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2020 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. The number of living HIV cases and living stage 3 (AIDS) cases among MSM/IDU were nearly equal among Blacks/African Americans and whites.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among MSM/IDU all races/ethnicity categories were 45-64 years old at the end of 2020 (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Black/African American MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	16	19.5%	0	--	13	11.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	29	35.4%	0	--	51	43.2%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	1.7%
White Female	1	50.0%	17	20.7%	0	--	21	17.8%
Black/African American Female	1	50.0%	18	22.0%	0	--	29	24.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	0.8%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	2	100.0%	82	100.0%	0	--	118	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African				Black/African				Total*	
	White Males		American Males		White Females		American Females			
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	1	0.5%
25-44	4	13.8%	12	15.0%	17	44.7%	9	19.1%	44	22.0%
45-64	20	69.0%	46	57.5%	19	50.0%	33	70.2%	120	60.0%
65+	5	17.2%	22	27.5%	2	5.3%	4	8.5%	35	17.5%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	29	100.0%	80	100.0%	38	100.0%	47	100.0%	200	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	21	17.5%	95	79.2%	2	1.7%	120	60.0%
St. Louis County	17	33.3%	32	62.7%	1	2.0%	51	25.5%
St. Charles County	13	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	6.5%
Remaining Counties	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	8.0%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	67	33.5%	127	63.5%	3	1.5%	200	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was a one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 12). Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, no one progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. There were 200 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. Black/African American males represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2020, the greatest proportions of IDU cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity categories (Table 13).

Black/African Americans had the largest proportion of IDU cases living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	30	4.9%	0	0.0%	29	5.5%
Black/African American Male	3	9.7%	108	17.5%	2	22.2%	113	21.6%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%
White Female	6	19.4%	88	14.3%	1	11.1%	65	12.4%
Black/African American Female	21	67.7%	356	57.8%	5	55.6%	290	55.3%
Hispanic Female	1	3.2%	16	2.6%	0	0.0%	9	1.7%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	31	100.0%	616	100.0%	9	100.0%	524	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African				Black/African				Total*			
	White Males	Cases	%**	American Males	Cases	%**	White Females	Cases	%**	American Females	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%		
19-24	0	0.0%	6	2.7%	2	1.3%	24	3.7%	34	3.0%		
25-44	11	18.6%	73	33.0%	42	27.5%	252	39.0%	407	35.7%		
45-64	35	59.3%	125	56.6%	89	58.2%	333	51.5%	607	53.2%		
65+	13	22.0%	17	7.7%	20	13.1%	36	5.6%	92	8.1%		
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	59	100.0%	221	100.0%	153	100.0%	646	100.0%	1,141	100.0%		

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	65	11.6%	467	83.7%	16	2.9%	558	48.9%
St. Louis County	93	19.3%	361	74.7%	16	3.3%	483	42.3%
St. Charles County	20	58.8%	11	32.4%	1	2.9%	34	3.0%
Remaining Counties	34	51.5%	28	42.4%	2	3.0%	66	5.8%
ST. LOUIS HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	212	18.6%	867	76.0%	35	3.1%	1,141	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 40 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 1141 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2020 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2020, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all races/ethnicity categories (Table 16).

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). Black/African American heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City while whites comprised a greater proportion of living cases in St. Louis County.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with exposure category assignments for St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2020*		Living		2020**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	96	71.6%	2,497	72.8%	19	51.4%	2,124	70.4%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	0.7%	85	2.5%	5	13.5%	114	3.8%
Injecting drug use	2	1.5%	94	2.7%	0	0.0%	136	4.5%
Heterosexual contact	35	26.1%	746	21.8%	13	35.1%	628	20.8%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	16	0.5%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	134	† 100.0%	3,428	† 100.0%	37	100.0%	3,019	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	41	100.0%	0	0.0%	18	100.0%
TOTAL	135		3,469		37		3,037	

*HIV cases reported during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

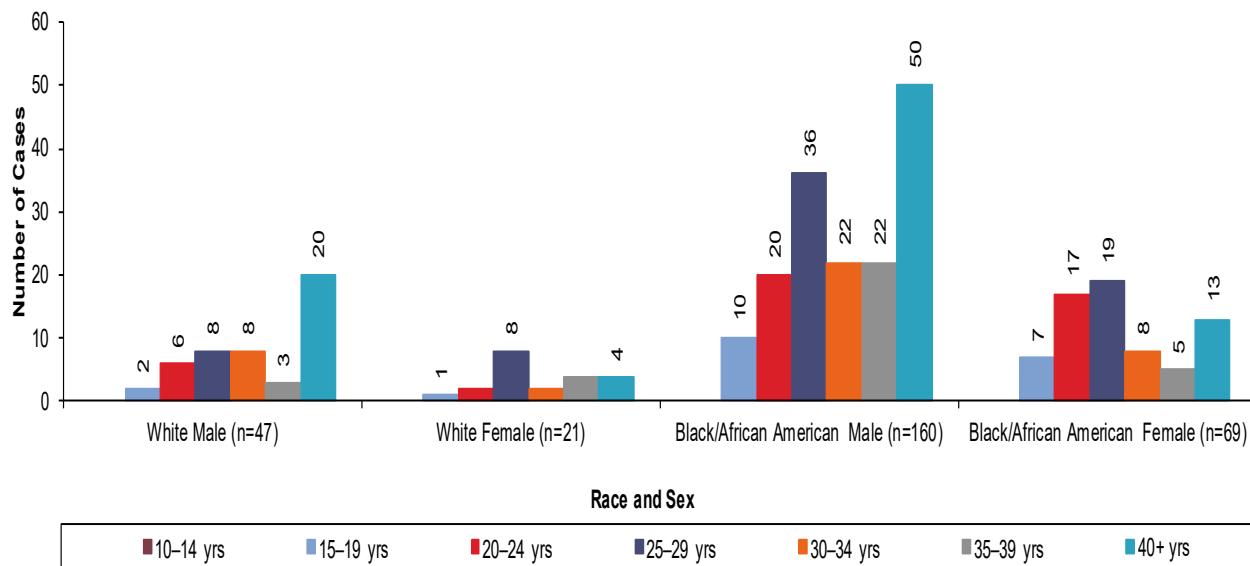
**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS).

†Includes 1 case with a confirmed "other" exposure category.

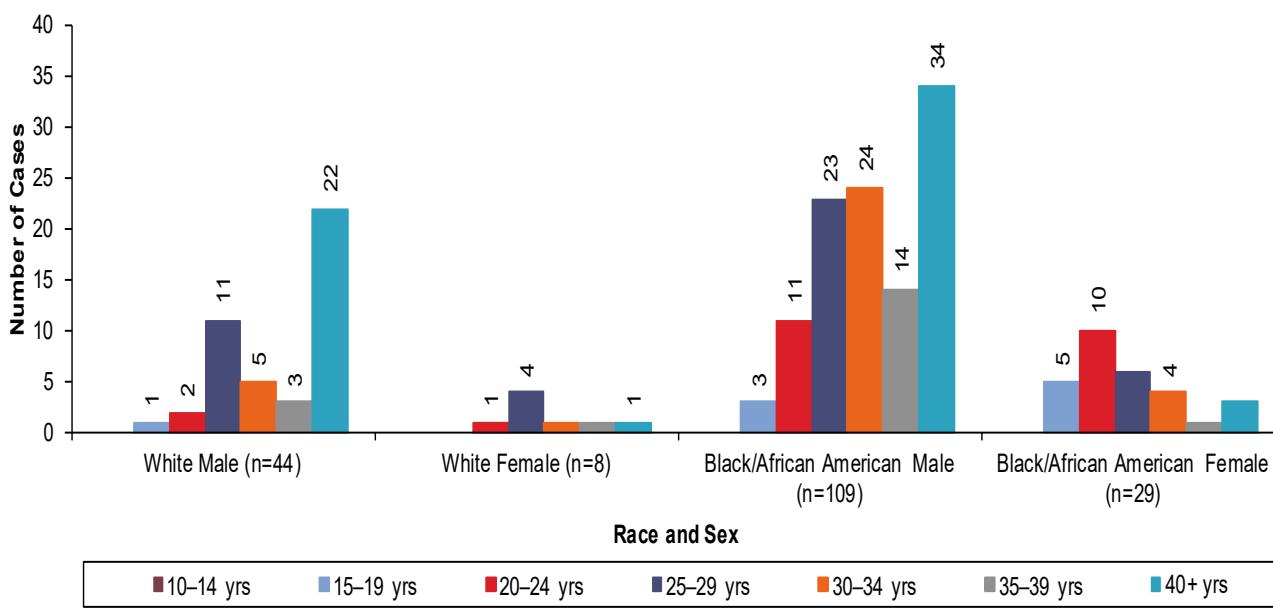
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. One new HIV case diagnoses was reported among children less than 13 years of age in 2020 in the St. Louis HIV Care Region.

**Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis,
St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020**



**Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis,
St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020**



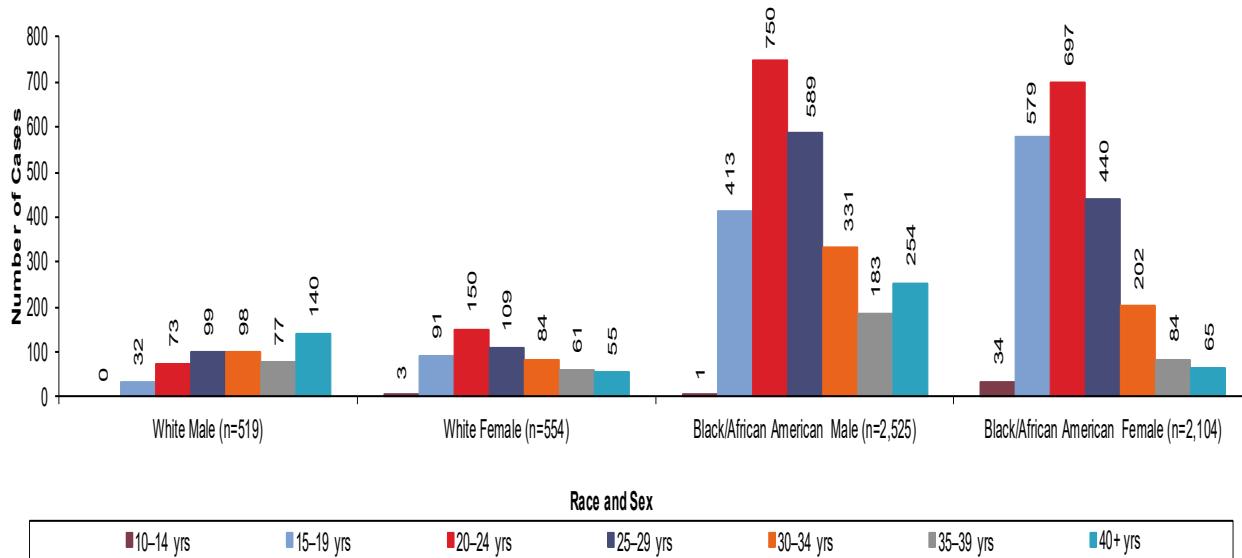
There were 282 P&S syphilis cases in St. Louis HIV Care Region in 2020 (Figure 8). The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among Black/African American males (147), followed by white males (94).

There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses was 40 or more years old among white and Black/African American males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

There were 175 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2020 (Figure 9). The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among Black/African American males (83), followed by white males (61). Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the largest number of cases.

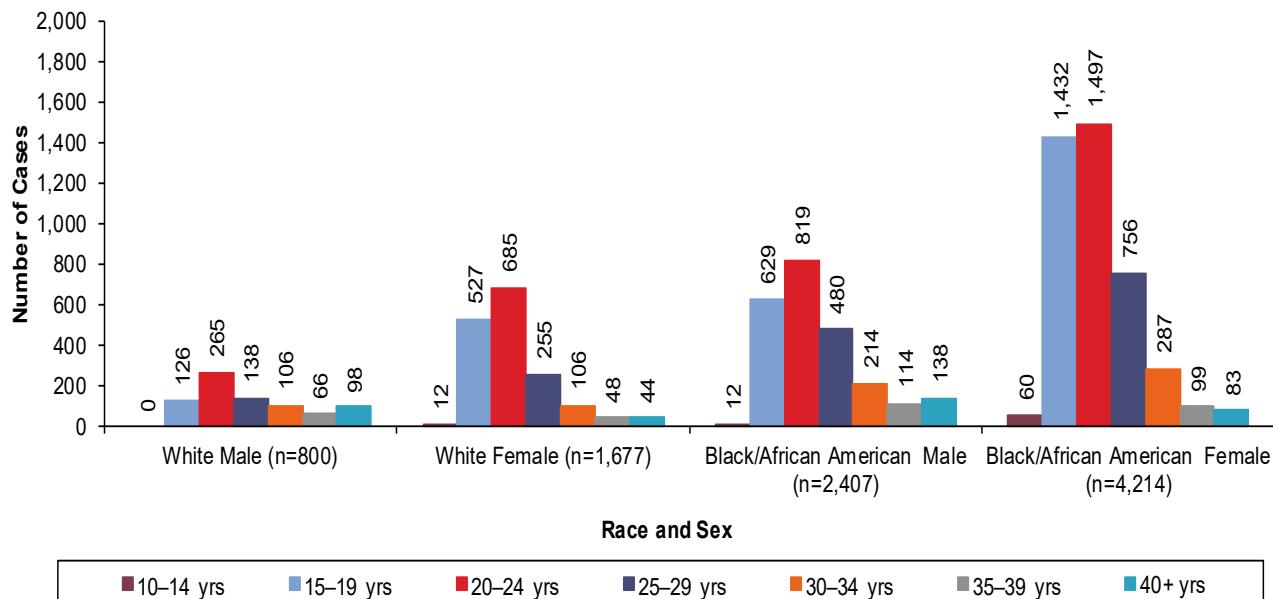
Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Care Region

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020

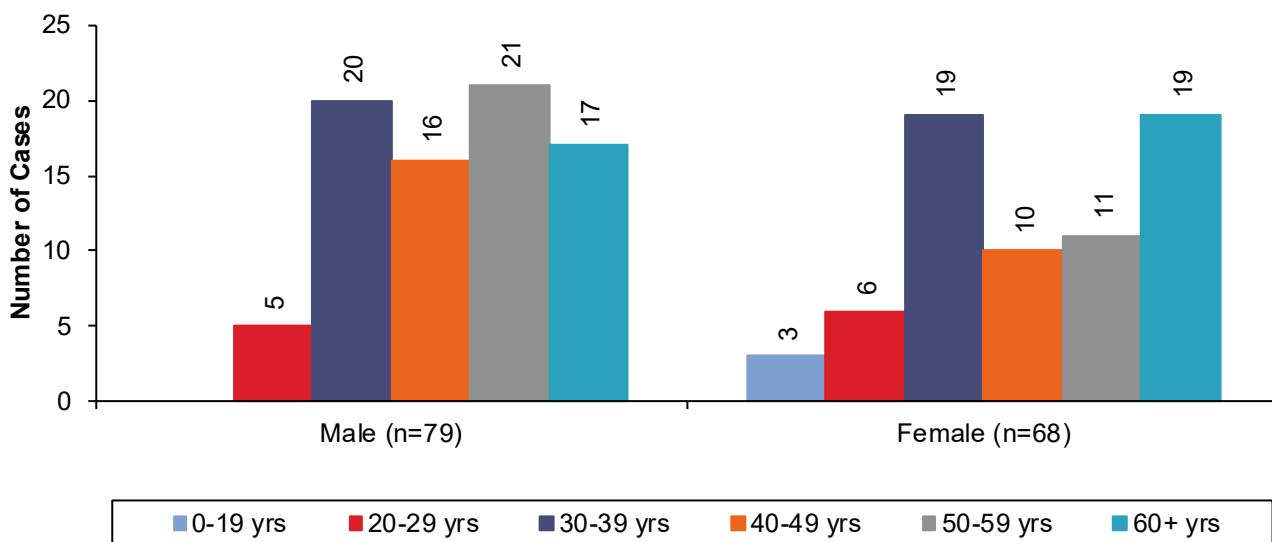


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 4795 gonorrhea cases reported in 2020 in St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 10). The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black/African American males (2266), followed by Black/African American females (1594). The largest number of cases among white males was diagnosed in 40+ years of age. The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

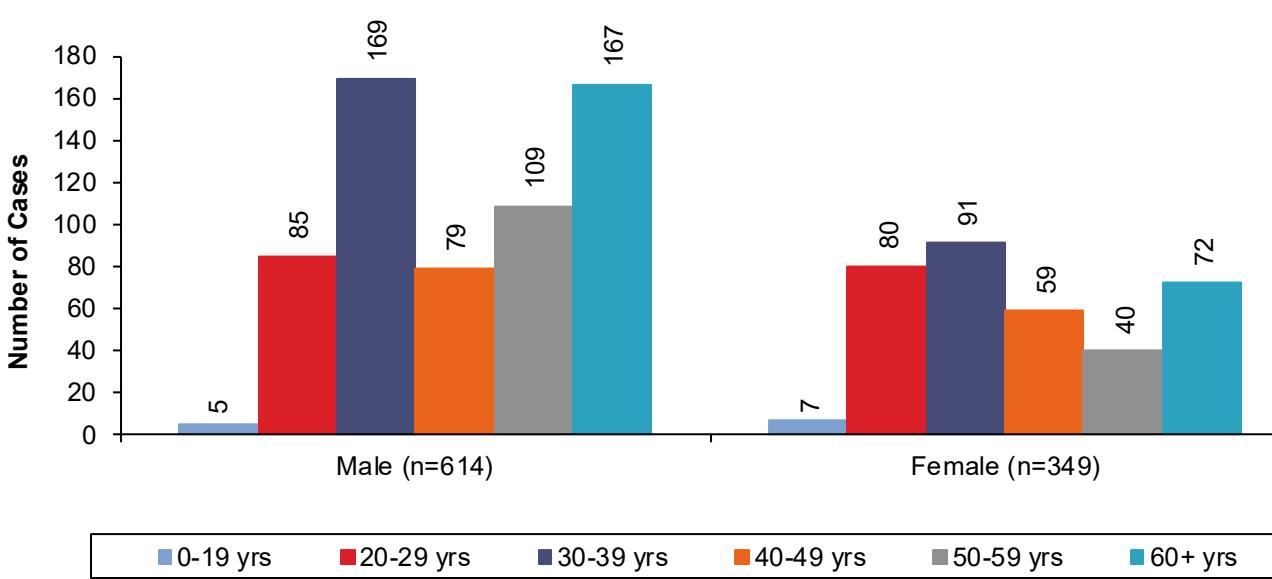
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among Black/African American females (4635), followed by Black/African American males (2638). Individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all race/ethnicity and sex categories with exception to Black/African American females.

**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
St. Louis HIV Care Region, 2020**

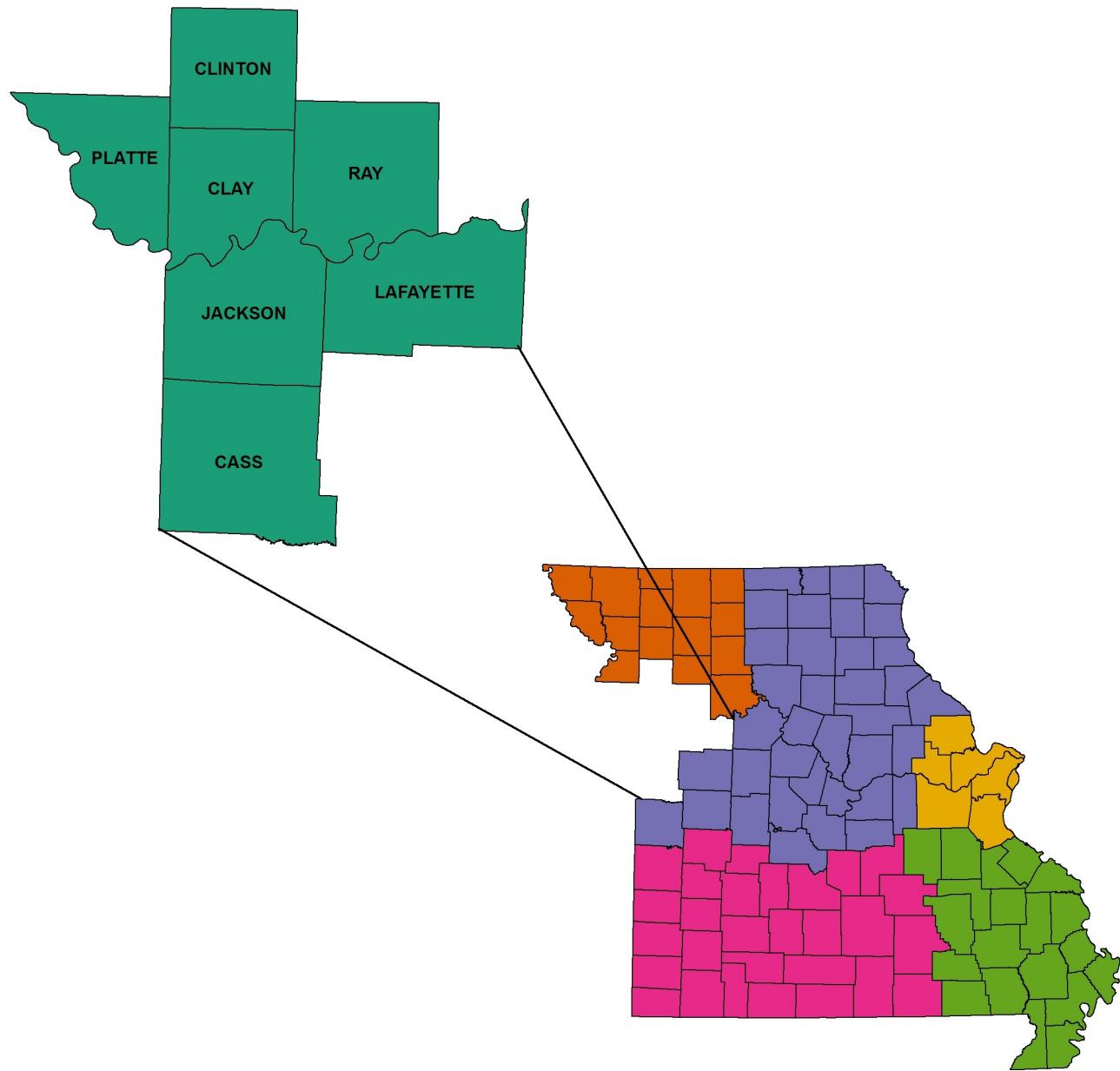


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 231 reported cases of hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV Care Region during 2020 (Figure 12). Males represented 42.85% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, ages 40-49 and 50-59 had the greatest number and similar number of cases. Among females, the largest number of cases were reported in 30-39 age group.

In 2020, there were 1680 hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the hepatitis C reported cases, 64.28% were male. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 60 or more years of age at diagnosis. Among females, individuals 30-39 years of age had the largest of reported cases.

KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2019

County	White	Black/African		Asian/Pacific		American Indian/Alaskan		Two or More Races/Other		Total
		American	Hispanic	Islander	Native	Race				
Cass County	92,317	87.3%	4,605	4.4%	4,842	4.6%	873	0.8%	562	0.5% 105,780
Clay County	200,315	80.1%	17,388	7.0%	17,661	7.1%	6,110	2.4%	1,155	0.5% 7,319 2.9% 249,948
Clinton County	19,030	93.3%	267	1.3%	472	2.3%	99	0.5%	131	0.6% 388 1.9% 20,387
Jackson County	437,382	62.2%	162,714	23.1%	64,986	9.2%	13,466	1.9%	2,730	0.4% 21,733 3.1% 703,011
Lafayette County	29,986	91.7%	662	2.0%	1,024	3.1%	167	0.5%	153	0.5% 716 2.2% 32,708
Platte County	83,770	80.2%	7,656	7.3%	6,626	6.3%	2,982	2.9%	416	0.4% 2,968 2.8% 104,418
Ray County	21,497	93.4%	311	1.4%	595	2.6%	76	0.3%	145	0.6% 394 1.7% 23,018
Region Total	884,297	71.4%	193,603	15.6%	96,206	7.8%	23,773	1.9%	5,292	0.4% 36,099 2.9% 1,239,270

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

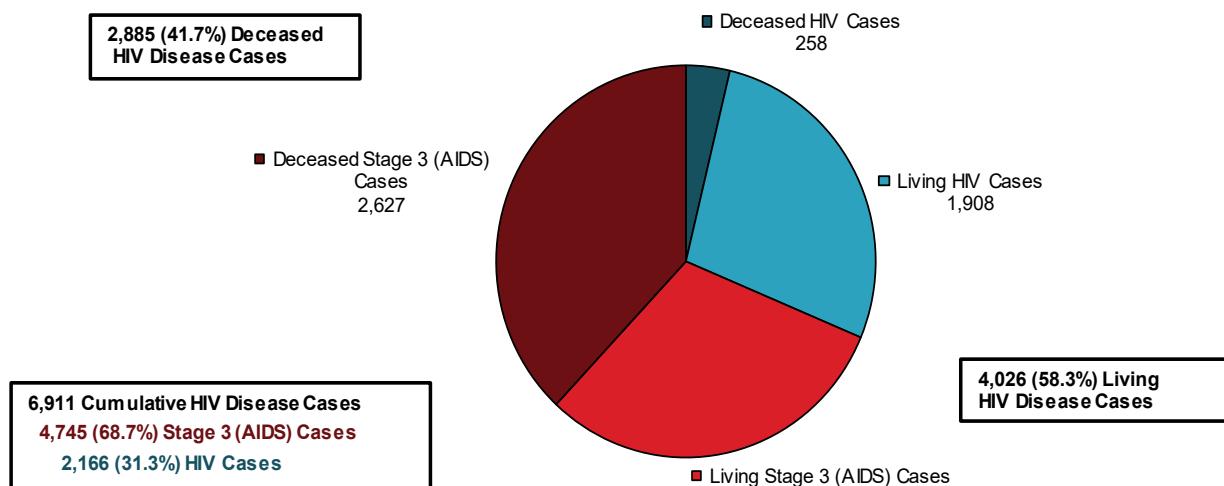
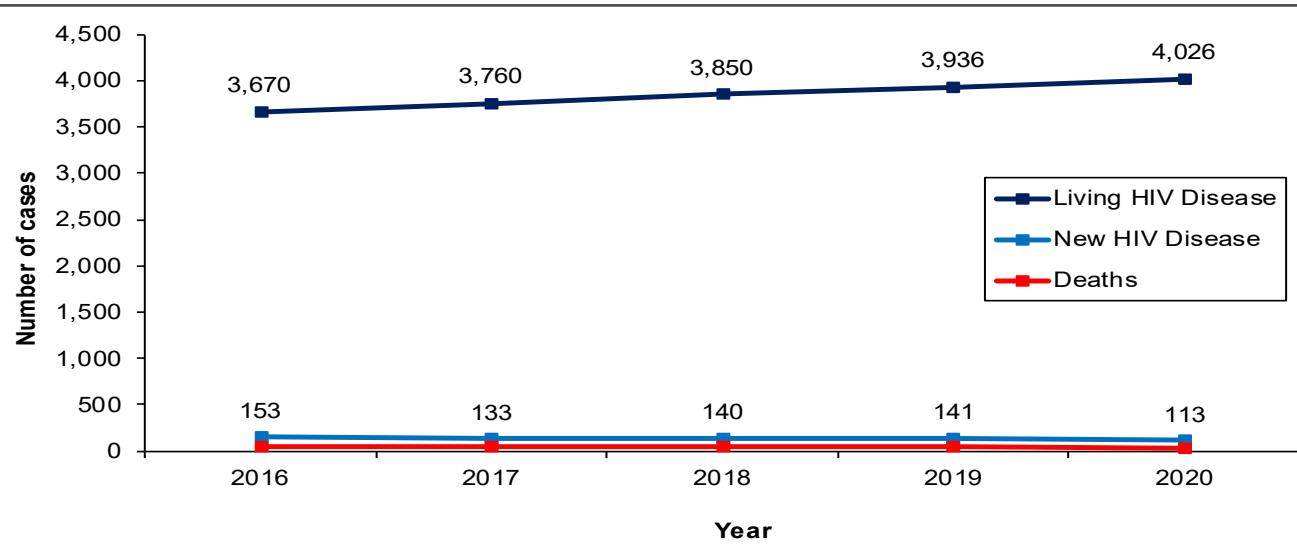


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016—2020



*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 6,911 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58.3% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 1908 were classified as HIV cases and 2118 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2020, there were 4,026 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 113 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable with slight fluctuations between 2016 and 2017. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**

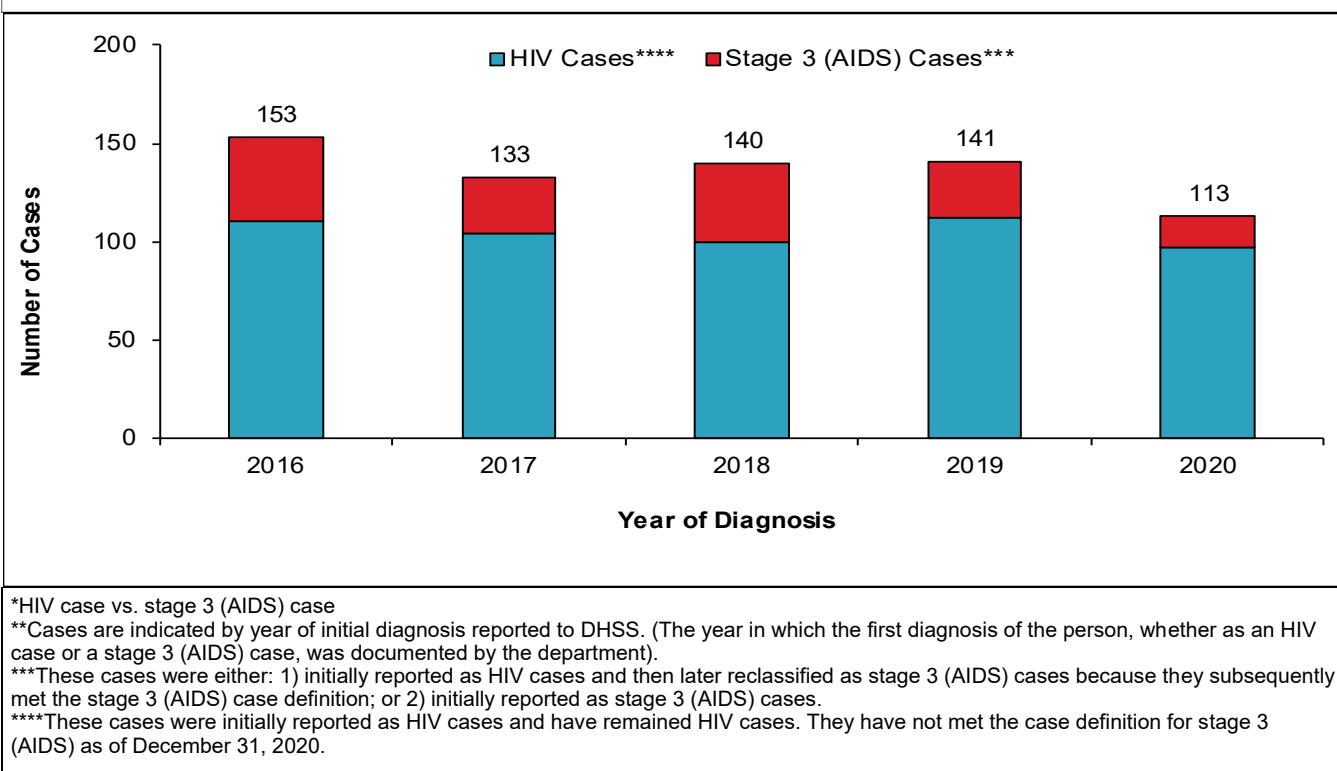
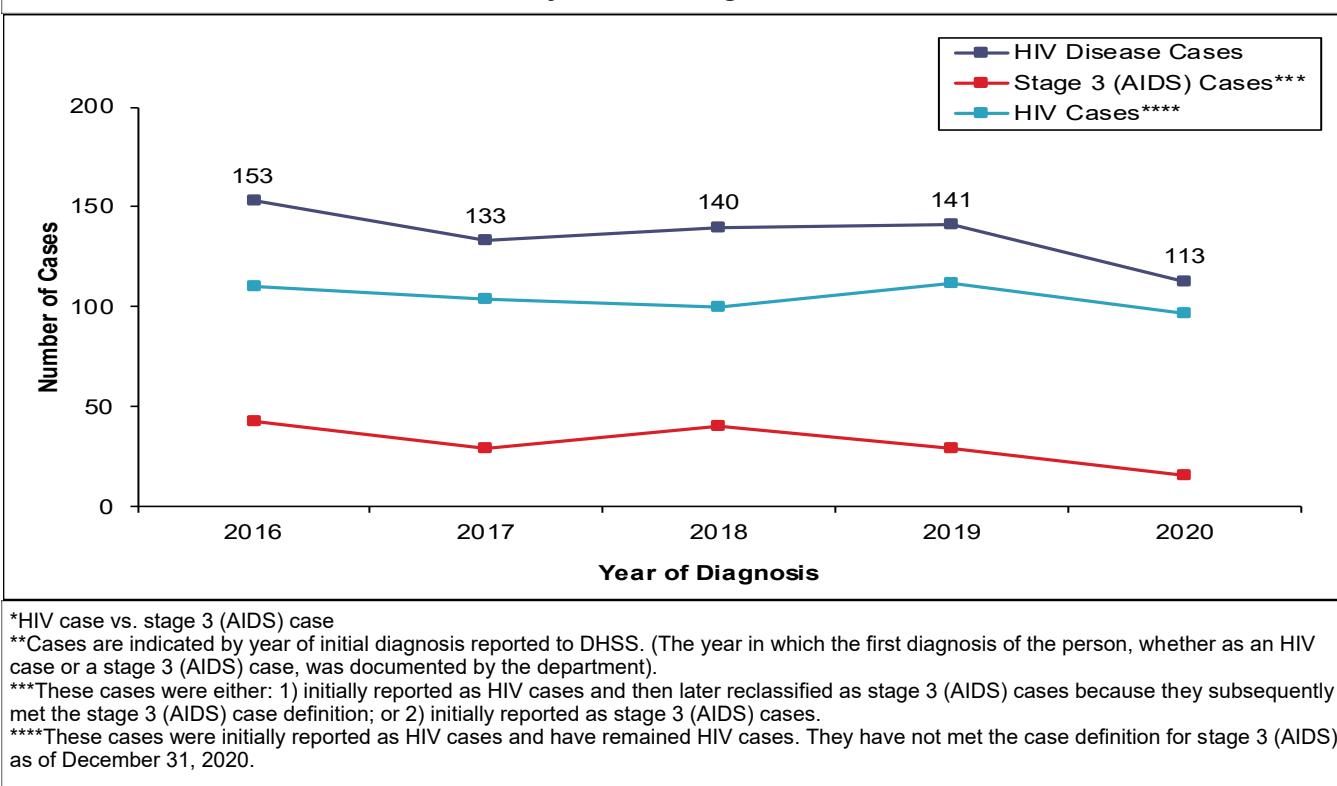
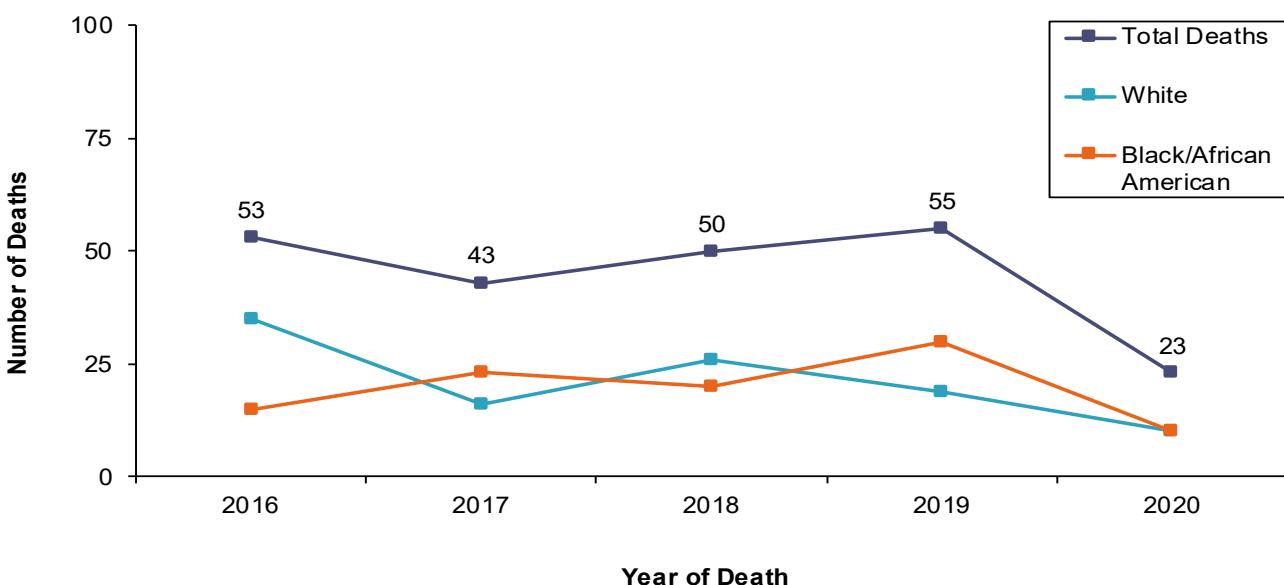


Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**

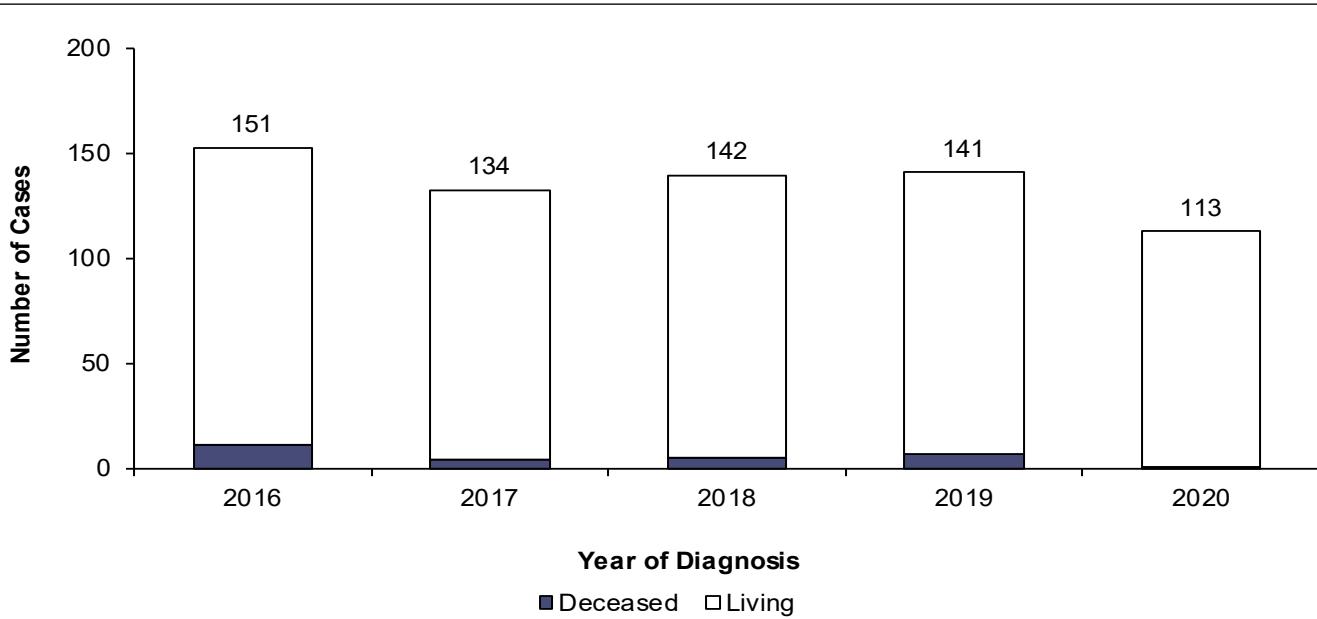


The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable with slight fluctuating decrease between 2016 and 2017 and slight increase in 2017 and 2018. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016—2020[†]

*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region.

[†]Only includes deaths through December 31, 2020 and reported by February 28, 2021.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**

*Vital status on December 31, 2020.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease fluctuated with no sustained upward or downward trend through 2019 (Figure 5). The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease decreased between 2019 to 2020.

Of the 151 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 28 (18%) were deceased by the end of 2020 (Figure 6). Among the 141 persons first diagnosed in 2019, 1 (1%) were deceased at the end of 2020. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living [†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,590	83.3%	264.9	1,788	84.4%	297.9	3,378	83.9%	562.8
Female	318	16.7%	49.8	330	15.6%	51.6	648	16.1%	101.4
Total	1,908	100.0%	154.0	2,118	100.0%	170.9	4,026	100.0%	324.9
Race/Ethnicity									
White	905	47.4%	102.3	1,039	49.1%	117.5	1,944	48.3%	219.8
Black/African American	775	40.6%	400.3	834	39.4%	430.8	1,609	40.0%	831.1
Hispanic	163	8.5%	169.4	171	8.1%	177.7	334	8.3%	347.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.9%	75.7	15	0.7%	63.1	33	0.8%	138.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.4%	132.3	2	0.1%	37.8	9	0.2%	170.1
Two or More Races/Unknown	40	2.1%	--	57	2.7%	--	97	2.4%	--
Total	1,908	100.0%	154.0	2,118	100.0%	170.9	4,026	100.0%	324.9
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	816	51.3%	958.0	955	53.4%	220.8	1,771	52.4%	409.4
Black/African American Male	574	36.1%	618.0	625	35.0%	686.4	1,199	35.5%	1316.8
Hispanic Male	147	9.2%	130.0	150	8.4%	308.7	297	8.8%	611.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	0.9%	12.0	10	0.6%	89.7	25	0.7%	224.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	7	0.4%	2.0	2	0.1%	76.5	9	0.3%	344.2
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	31	1.9%	35.0	46	2.6%	--	77	2.3%	--
Total	1,590	100.0%	264.9	1,788	100.0%	297.9	3,378	100.0%	562.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	89	28.0%	19.7	84	25.5%	18.6	173	26.7%	38.3
Black/African American Female	201	63.2%	196.0	209	63.3%	203.8	410	63.3%	399.8
Hispanic Female	16	5.0%	33.6	21	6.4%	44.1	37	5.7%	77.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	3	0.9%	23.8	5	1.5%	39.6	8	1.2%	63.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	9	2.8%	--	11	3.3%	--	20	3.1%	--
Total	318	100.0%	49.8	330	100.0%	51.6	648	100.0%	101.4
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	3	0.2%	1.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.1%	1.7
13-18	12	0.6%	12.4	1	0.0%	1.0	13	0.3%	13.5
19-24	89	4.7%	105.3	3	0.1%	3.6	92	2.3%	108.9
25-44	878	46.0%	255.4	496	23.4%	144.3	1,374	34.1%	399.7
45-64	807	42.3%	257.8	1,350	63.7%	431.2	2,157	53.6%	689.0
65+	119	6.2%	61.8	268	12.7%	139.3	387	9.6%	201.1
Total	1,908	100.0%	154.0	2,118	100.0%	170.9	4,026	100.0%	324.9

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

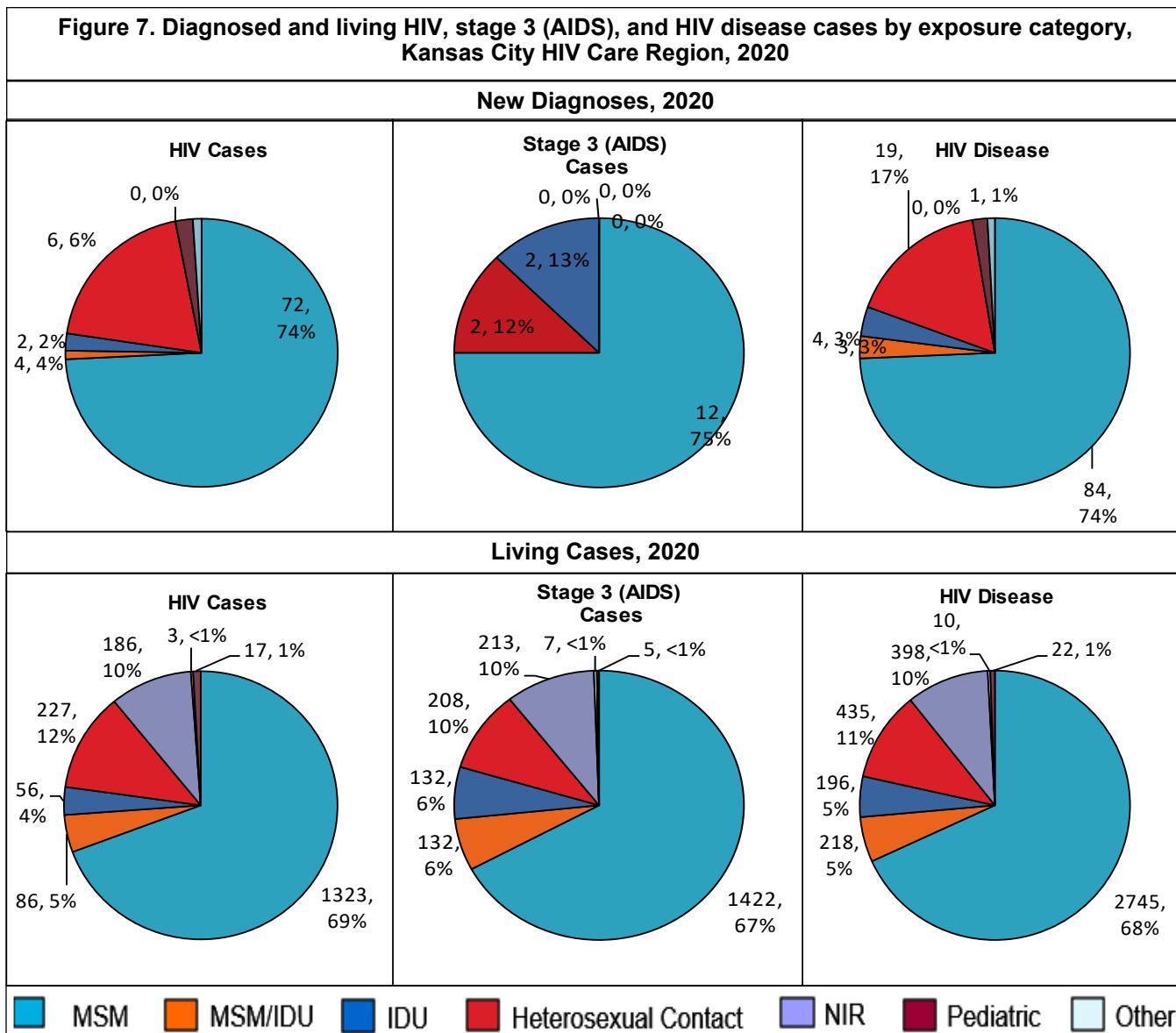
NEW DIAGNOSES									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	82	84.5%	13.7	15	93.8%	2.5	97	85.8%	16.2
Female	15	15.5%	2.3	1	6.3%	0.2	16	14.2%	2.5
Total	97	100.0%	7.8	16	100.0%	1.3	113	100.0%	9.1
Race/Ethnicity									
White	36	37.1%	4.1	12	75.0%	1.4	48	42.5%	5.4
Black/African American	44	45.4%	22.7	2	12.5%	1.0	46	40.7%	23.8
Hispanic	12	12.4%	12.5	2	12.5%	2.1	14	12.4%	14.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2.1%	8.4	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.8%	8.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	3	3.1%	--	0	0.0%	--	3	2.7%	--
Total	97	100.0%	7.8	16	100.0%	1.3	113	100.0%	9.1
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	34	41.5%	7.9	11	73.3%	2.5	45	46.4%	10.4
Black/African American Male	33	40.2%	36.2	2	13.3%	2.2	35	36.1%	38.4
Hispanic Male	11	13.4%	22.6	2	13.3%	4.1	13	13.4%	26.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.2%	9.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.0%	9.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	3	3.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	3	3.1%	--
Total	82	100.0%	13.7	15	100.0%	2.5	97	100.0%	16.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	13.3%	0.4	1	100.0%	0.2	3	18.8%	0.7
Black/African American Female	11	73.3%	10.7	0	0.0%	0.0	11	68.8%	10.7
Hispanic Female	1	6.7%	2.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.3%	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	6.7%	7.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.3%	7.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	15	100.0%	2.3	1	100.0%	0.2	16	100.0%	2.5
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	1.0%	0.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.9%	0.6
13-18	4	4.1%	4.1	0	0.0%	0.0	4	3.5%	4.1
19-24	20	20.6%	23.7	0	0.0%	0.0	20	17.7%	23.7
25-44	54	55.7%	15.7	10	62.5%	2.9	64	56.6%	18.6
45-64	17	17.5%	5.4	6	37.5%	1.9	23	20.4%	7.3
65+	1	1.0%	0.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.9%	0.5
Total	97	100.0%	7.8	16	100.0%	1.3	113	100.0%	9.1

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.
***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
[†]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Of the 4,026 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 83.9% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 5.6 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (47.4%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 3.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.6 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 3.8 times as high as the rate among whites and the rate among Hispanics was 1.6 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 10.4 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 113 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 16 were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2020 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 6.5 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases among Blacks/African Americans was 4.4 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.7 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.



Among all categories, the majority of cases were attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	74	76.3%	14.9	1,490	78.1%	300.8	10	62.5%	2.0	1,709	80.7%	345.0
Jackson County [†]	14	14.4%	3.6	253	13.3%	65.5	6	37.5%	1.6	280	13.2%	72.5
Clay County [†]	6	6.2%	4.9	72	3.8%	59.2	0	0.0%	0.0	62	2.9%	50.9
Cass County [†]	2	2.1%	1.9	46	2.4%	43.6	0	0.0%	0.0	37	1.7%	35.0
Platte County [†]	1	1.0%	1.8	30	1.6%	55.2	0	0.0%	0.0	13	0.6%	23.9
Remainder of Region	0	0.0%	0.0	17	0.9%	22.3	0	0.0%	0.0	17	0.8%	22.3
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	97	100.0%	7.8	1,908	100.0%	154.0	16	100.0%	1.3	2,118	100.0%	170.9

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	6	60.0%	2.2	2	20.0%	1.4	2	20.0%	4.1	10	100.0%	20.5
Jackson County [†]	6	100.0%	2.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	6	100.0%	22.3
Remainder of Region [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	100.0%	0.0
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	75.0%	1.5	2	12.5%	1.1	2	12.5%	2.3	16	100.0%	17.5

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	22	29.7%	8.1	40	54.1%	28.6	8	10.8%	16.3	74	100.0%	151.7
Jackson County [†]	8	57.1%	2.6	3	21.4%	8.6	3	21.4%	12.2	14	100.0%	51.9
Remainder of Region [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	36	37.1%	4.5	44	45.4%	23.3	12	12.4%	13.6	97	100.0%	105.9

*Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were highest in Kansas City compared to other areas in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 3).

The highest rates of new HIV case diagnoses among Blacks/African Americans were observed in Kansas City HIV Region Care Region (Table 4). In Kansas City, whites comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases. Whites comprised the largest proportion of new HIV cases in Jackson County and the remainder of the region.

In Kansas City Blacks/African Americans represented the greatest number of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases. In Jackson County, Whites represented the greatest number of new stage 3 (AIDS) cases. The remainder of the region had no cases (Table 5).

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	25	34.7%	693	52.4%	8	66.7%	781	54.9%
Black/African American	33	45.8%	464	35.1%	2	16.7%	490	34.5%
Hispanic	10	13.9%	126	9.5%	2	16.7%	107	7.5%
Other/Unknown	4	5.6%	40	3.0%	0	0.0%	44	3.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	72	100.0%	1,323	100.0%	12	100.0%	1,422	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
19-24	17	1.2%	42	4.4%	5	2.1%	67	2.4%
25-44	379	25.7%	457	47.9%	109	46.8%	982	35.8%
45-64	896	60.8%	405	42.5%	107	45.9%	1,444	52.6%
65+	182	12.3%	49	5.1%	12	5.2%	251	9.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,474	100.0%	954	100.0%	233	100.0%	2,745	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,126	50.1%	861	38.3%	187	8.3%	2,246	81.8%
Jackson County [†]	215	65.0%	76	23.0%	33	10.0%	331	12.1%
Clay County [†]	68	81.0%	7	8.3%	8	9.5%	84	3.1%
Cass County [†]	35	77.8%	7	15.6%	1	2.2%	45	1.6%
Remaining Counties [†]	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12	0.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,474	53.7%	954	34.8%	233	8.5%	2,745	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 84 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 6). Black/African Americans represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2020 among MSM (45.8%) compared to the proportion of living HIV cases diagnosed among white MSM (52.4%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 12 (16%) progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (60.8%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. In contrast, only 47.9% of living Black/African American and 46.8% of living Hispanic MSM with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

The largest proportion of living HIV disease cases in MSM were whites among all areas (Table 8). Kansas City had the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases in MSM (2,246).

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	100.0%	58	67.4%	2	100.0%	88	66.7%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	18	20.9%	0	0.0%	34	25.8%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	7	8.1%	0	0.0%	6	4.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%	4	3.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	86	100.0%	2	100.0%	132	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	3	1.4%
25-44	43	29.5%	12	23.1%	5	38.5%	63	28.9%
45-64	84	57.5%	35	67.3%	7	53.8%	130	59.6%
65+	17	11.6%	5	9.6%	0	0.0%	22	10.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	146	100.0%	52	100.0%	13	100.0%	218	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	102	62.2%	46	28.0%	10	6.1%	164	75.2%
Jackson County [†]	28	80.0%	4	11.4%	3	8.6%	35	16.1%
Clay County [†]	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	3.7%
Cass County	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	4.1%
Clay County [†]	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 218 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2020 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases.

Among all race/ethnic groups MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region, the majority were between 45-64 years of age (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Whites represented the highest proportion of living cases in all areas.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	2	100.0%	19	29.2%	1	50.0%	31	23.8%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	11	16.9%	0	0.0%	30	23.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	8.5%
White Female	0	0.0%	22	33.8%	1	50.0%	21	16.2%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	10	15.4%	0	0.0%	29	22.3%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	6	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	2	100.0%	65	100.0%	2	100.0%	130	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	0.5%
25-44	12	24.0%	3	7.3%	13	30.2%	3	7.7%	34	17.3%
45-64	31	62.0%	28	68.3%	27	62.8%	27	69.2%	131	66.8%
65+	7	14.0%	10	24.4%	3	7.0%	8	20.5%	30	15.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	50	100.0%	41	100.0%	43	100.0%	39	100.0%	196	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	48	33.1%	78	53.8%	16	11.0%	145	74.0%
Jackson County [†]	26	81.3%	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	32	16.3%
Clay County [†]	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.1%
Cass County	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.1%
Platte County	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Remaining Counties [†]	13	216.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	93	47.4%	80	40.8%	19	9.7%	196	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 12). There were 65 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU and 130 persons living with stage 3 (AIDS) attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of HIV cases attributed to IDU.

The majority of living HIV disease cases were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex groups presented among IDU (Table 13).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). In Kansas City, Black/African American IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases. In Jackson County, Clay County, and remaining counties whites represented a larger proportion of living cases.

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	6	33.3%	13	5.9%	0	--	7	3.4%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	14	6.3%	0	--	19	9.1%
Hispanic Male	1	5.6%	3	1.4%	0	--	7	3.4%
White Female	2	11.1%	52	23.4%	0	--	52	25.0%
Black/African American Female	8	44.4%	122	55.0%	0	--	104	50.0%
Hispanic Female	1	5.6%	10	4.5%	0	--	11	5.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	18	100.0%	222	100.0%	0	--	208	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African				Black/African				Total*	
	White Males		American Males		White Females		American Females			
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	2	1.9%	10	4.4%	13	3.0%
25-44	8	40.0%	8	24.2%	27	26.0%	86	38.1%	148	34.0%
45-64	10	50.0%	20	60.6%	65	62.5%	115	50.9%	236	54.3%
65+	2	10.0%	4	12.1%	10	9.6%	14	6.2%	37	8.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	20	100.0%	33	100.0%	104	100.0%	226	100.0%	435	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	68	20.4%	234	70.3%	18	5.4%	333	76.6%
Jackson County [†]	29	46.8%	19	30.6%	8	12.9%	62	14.3%
Clay County [†]	10	55.6%	4	22.2%	2	11.1%	18	4.1%
Remaining Counties [†]	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	124	28.5%	259	59.5%	31	7.1%	435	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 18 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 430 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2020. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (55%) and stage 3 (AIDS) (50%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2020, the greatest proportion of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease was between 45-64 years of age for all gender and races (Table 16). Black/African American females had the largest proportion (50.9%) of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). In Kansas City, Blacks/African Americans represented the majority of heterosexual contact cases, while whites represented the majority of these cases in all other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with adjusted exposure category assignments for Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2020*		Living		2020**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	72	75.8%	1,323	77.7%	12	75.0%	1,422	74.8%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	2.1%	86	5.1%	2	12.5%	132	6.9%
Injecting drug use	2	2.1%	64	3.8%	1	6.3%	132	6.9%
Heterosexual contact	19	20.0%	227	13.3%	1	6.3%	208	10.9%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	95	100.0%	1,702	† 100.0%	16	100.0%	1,901	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
TOTAL	95		1,719		16		1,904	

*HIV cases reported during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

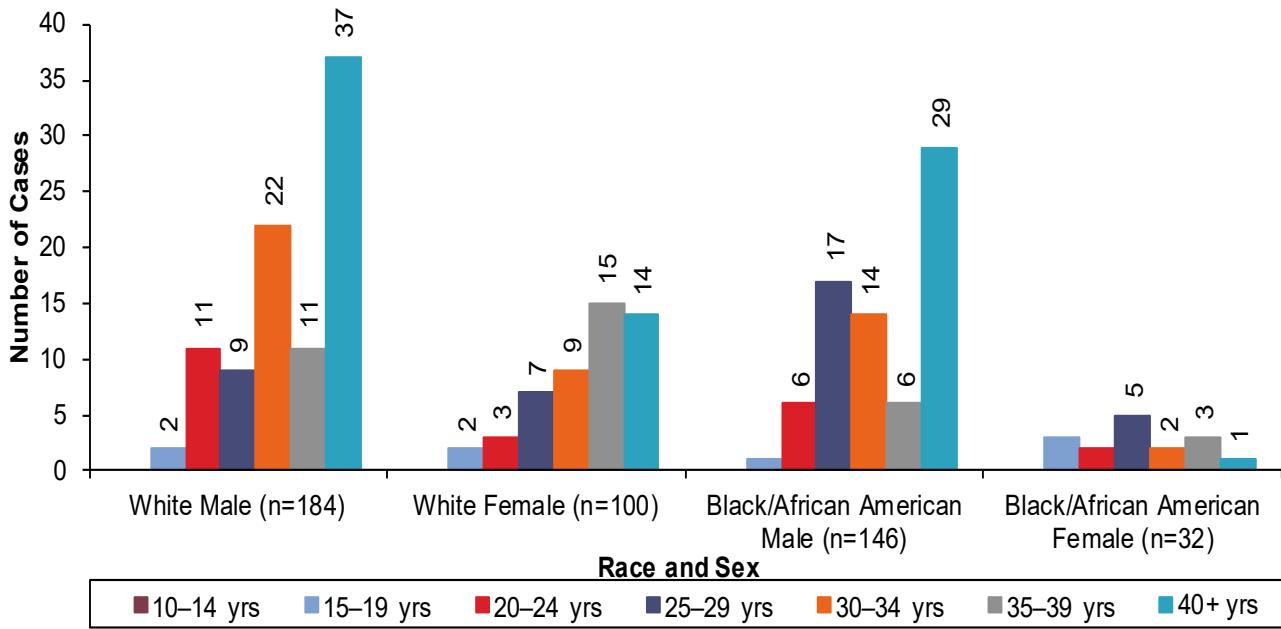
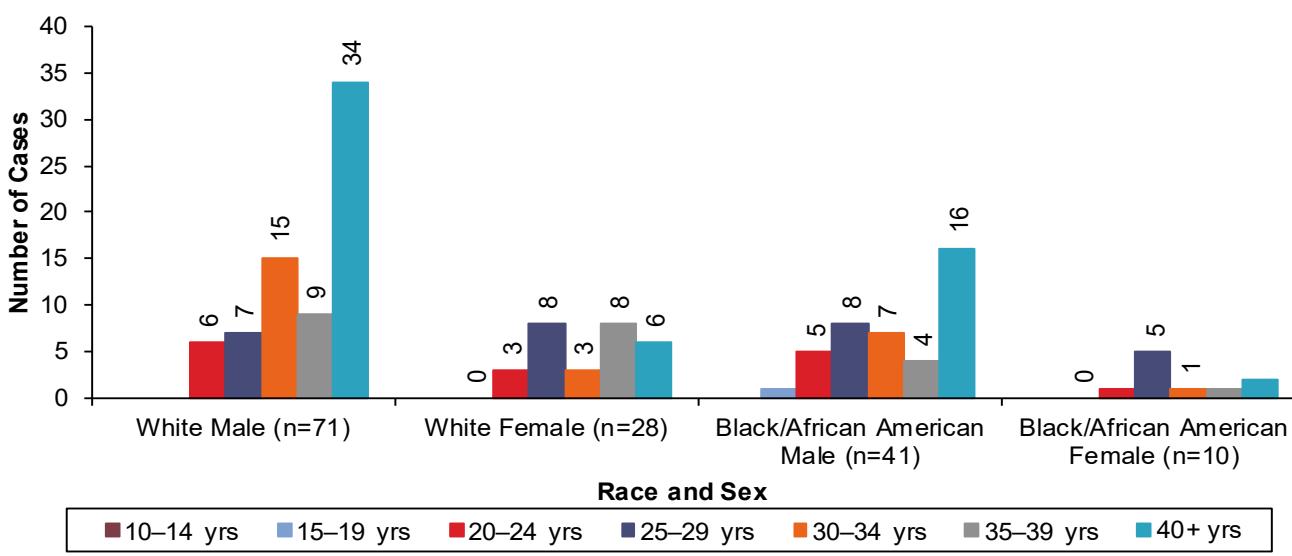


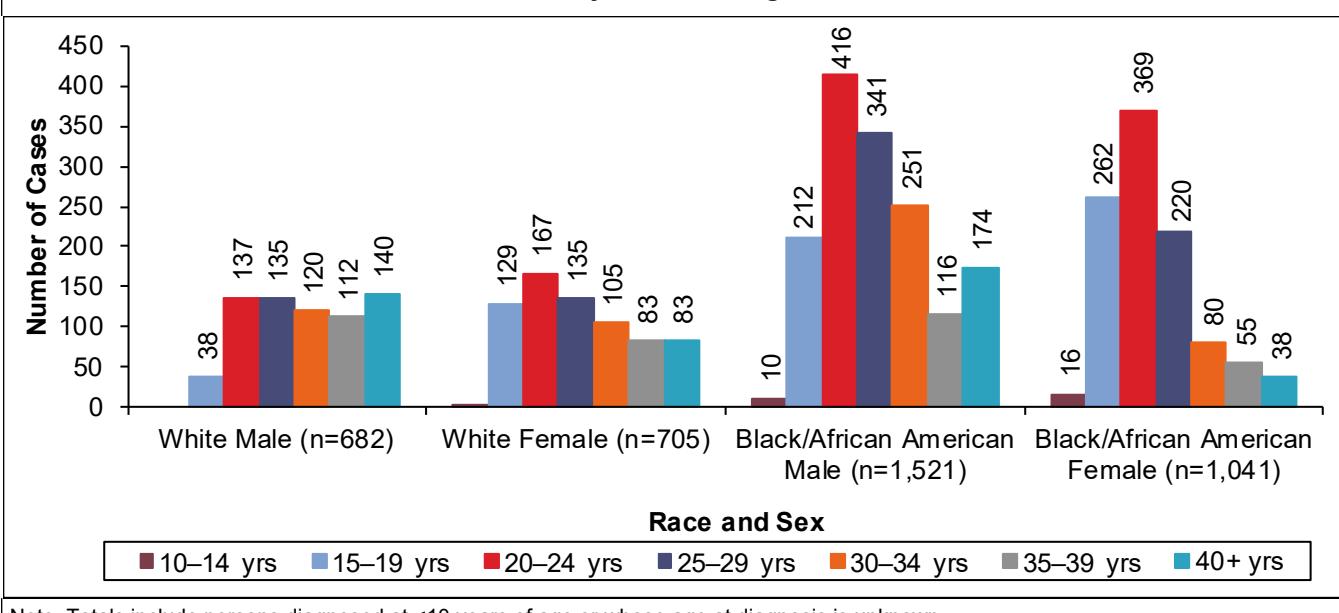
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020



There were 231 P&S syphilis cases reported in Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 8). The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (92), followed by Black/African American males (73). There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among white males and Black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 years of age and older.

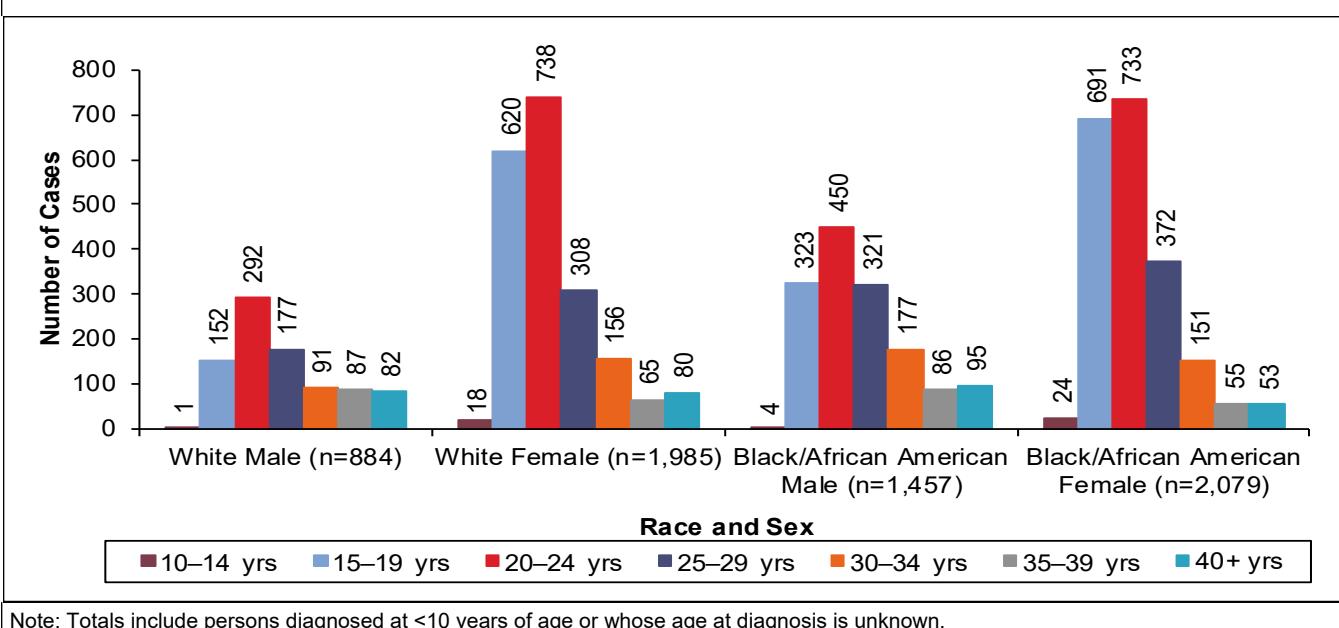
There were 150 early latent syphilis cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (71), followed by Black/African-American males (41) (Figure 9). Among white and Black/African American males, the largest number of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020

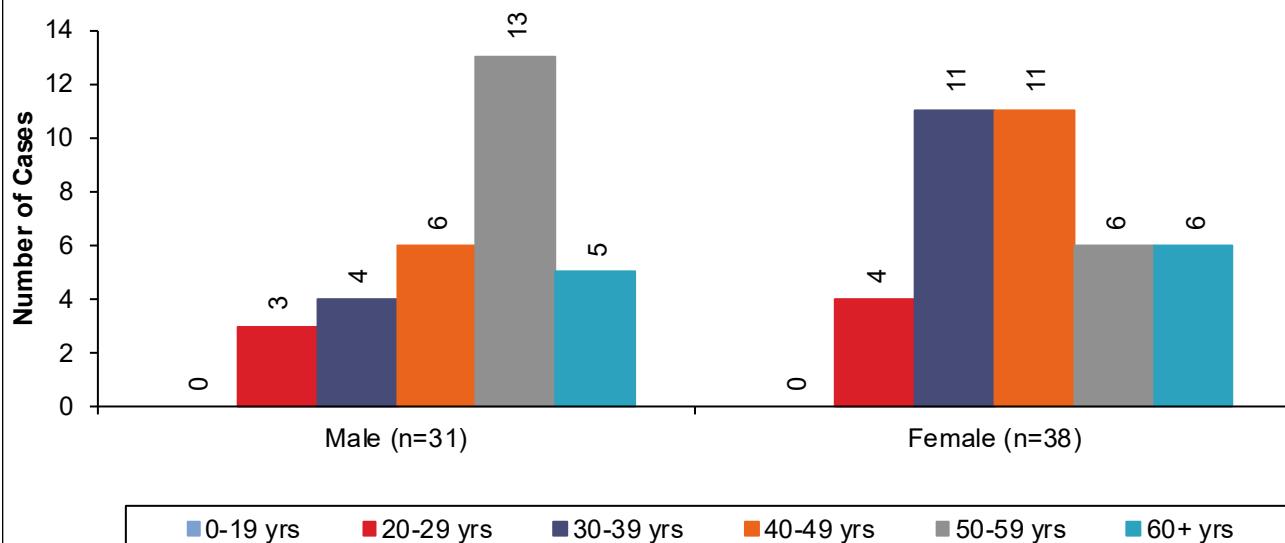


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 3,949 gonorrhea cases reported in 2020. The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among Black/African American males (1,521), followed by Black/African American females (1,041) (Figure 10). Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 years of age or older. For all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

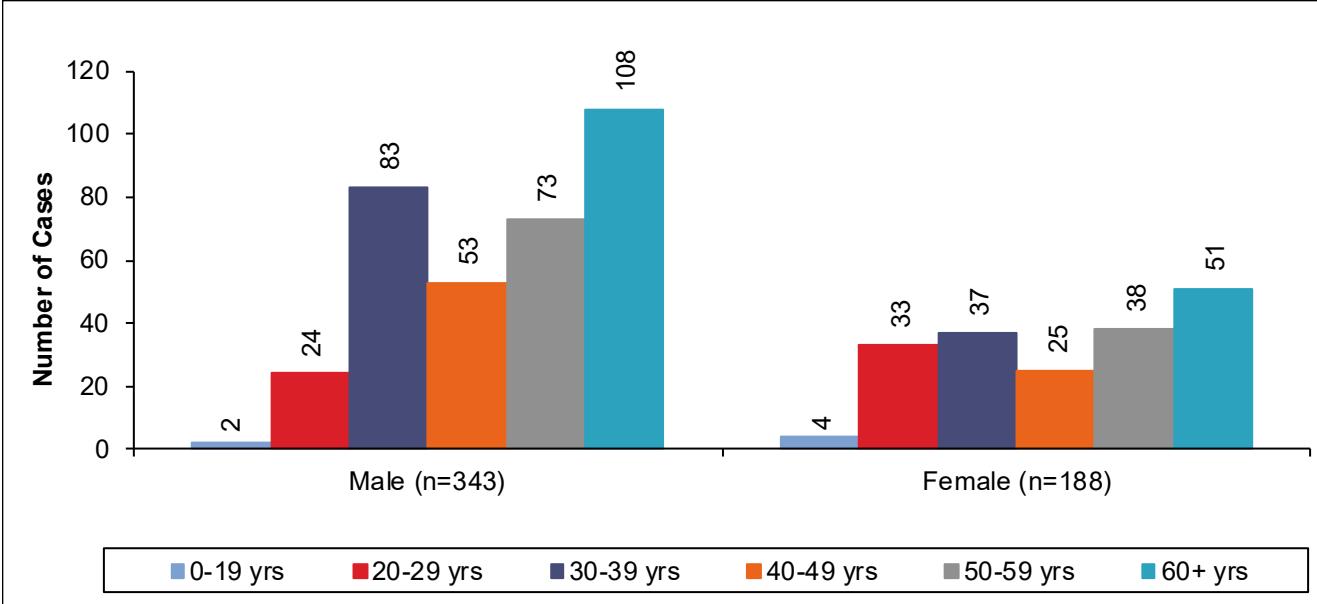
There were 6,405 chlamydia cases reported in 2020. The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among Black/African American females (2,079), followed by white females (1,985) (Figure 11). The largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2020**

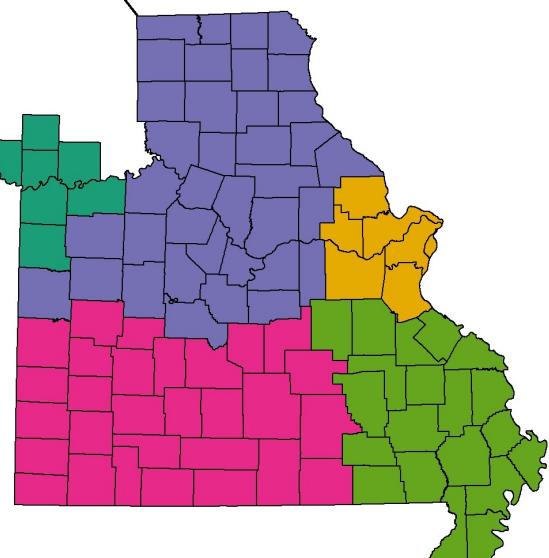
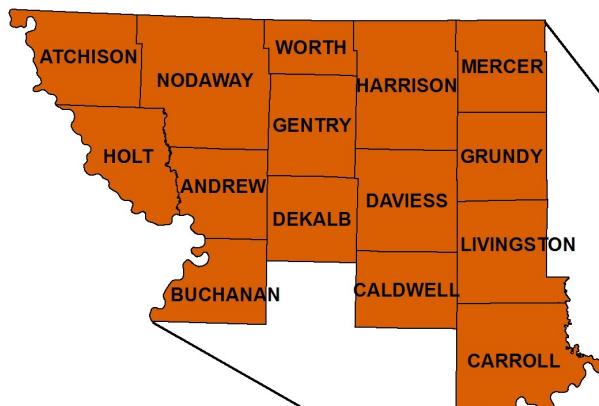


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 69 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV Care Region during 2020 (Figure 12). Females represented 55% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was between 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 30-39 and 40-49 years old among females.

In 2020, there were 531 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 64.6% were male. There were slight differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. The largest number of cases was reported among individuals 60 years of age and older among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2019

County	Black/African American			Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
	White	American	Hispanic	Islander	Native	Race				
Andrew County	16,632	93.9%	190	1.1%	475	2.7%	108	0.6%	54	0.3% 17,712
Atchison County	4,944	96.1%	22	0.4%	76	1.5%	20	0.4%	16	0.3% 5,143
Buchanan County	72,226	82.7%	4,961	5.7%	5,991	6.9%	1,229	1.4%	382	0.4% 87,364
Caldwell County	8,469	93.9%	63	0.7%	224	2.5%	30	0.3%	52	0.6% 9,020
Carroll County	8,199	94.5%	151	1.7%	142	1.6%	14	0.2%	31	0.4% 8,679
Daviess County	7,945	96.0%	53	0.6%	117	1.4%	20	0.2%	31	0.4% 8,278
DeKalb County	10,467	83.4%	1,465	11.7%	361	2.9%	47	0.4%	61	0.5% 12,547
Gentry County	6,276	95.5%	39	0.6%	123	1.9%	27	0.4%	18	0.3% 6,571
Grundy County	9,240	93.8%	97	1.0%	235	2.4%	101	1.0%	42	0.4% 9,850
Harrison County	7,902	94.6%	47	0.6%	221	2.6%	29	0.3%	32	0.4% 8,352
Holt County	4,189	95.1%	18	0.4%	69	1.6%	15	0.3%	57	1.3% 4,403
Livingston County	13,971	91.8%	551	3.6%	311	2.0%	116	0.8%	73	0.5% 15,227
Mercer County	3,410	94.3%	15	0.4%	98	2.7%	29	0.8%	21	0.6% 3,617
Nodaway County	20,422	92.4%	651	2.9%	400	1.8%	322	1.5%	68	0.3% 22,092
Worth County	1,931	95.9%	17	0.8%	37	1.8%	4	0.2%	6	0.3% 2,013
Region Total	196,223	88.8%	8,340	3.8%	8,880	4.0%	2,111	1.0%	944	0.4% 4,370 2.0% 220,868

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Northwest HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

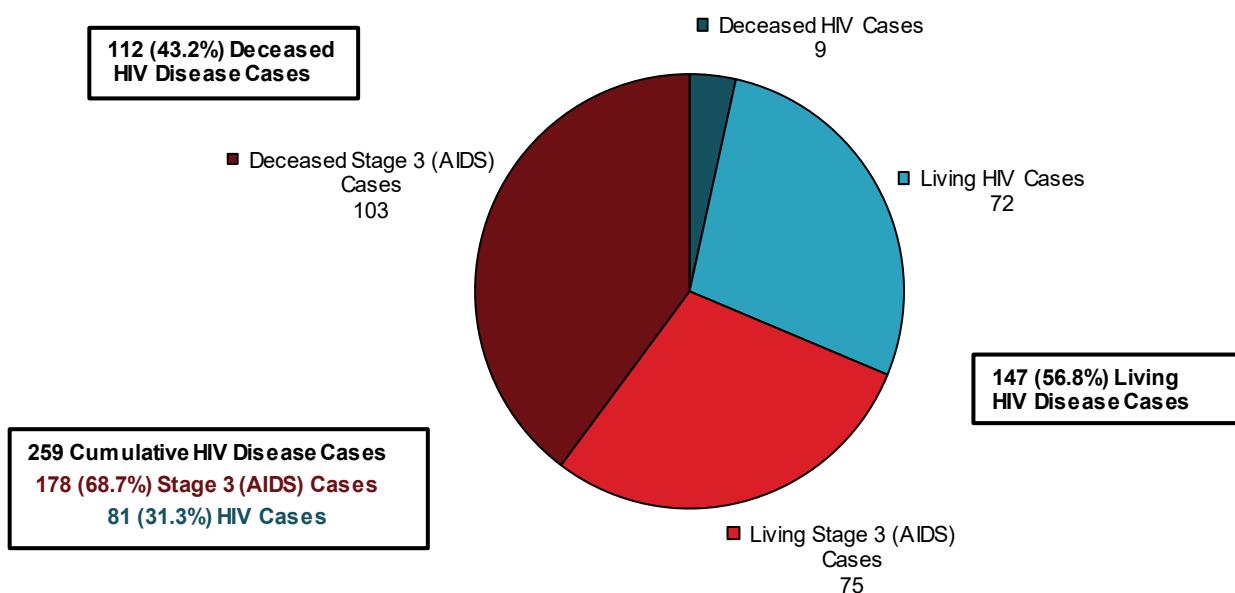
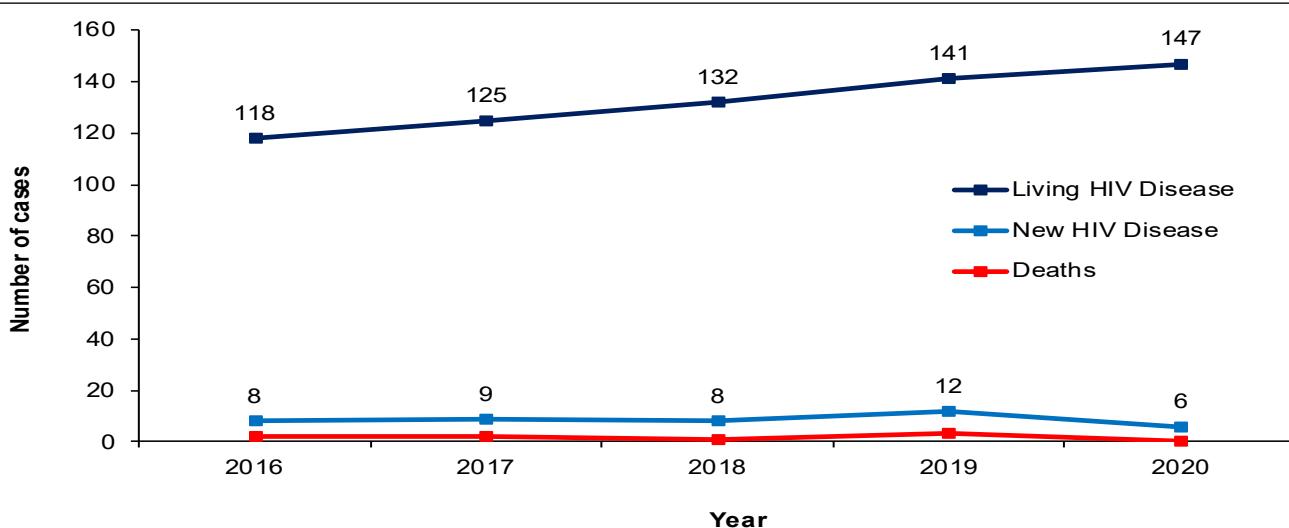


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020



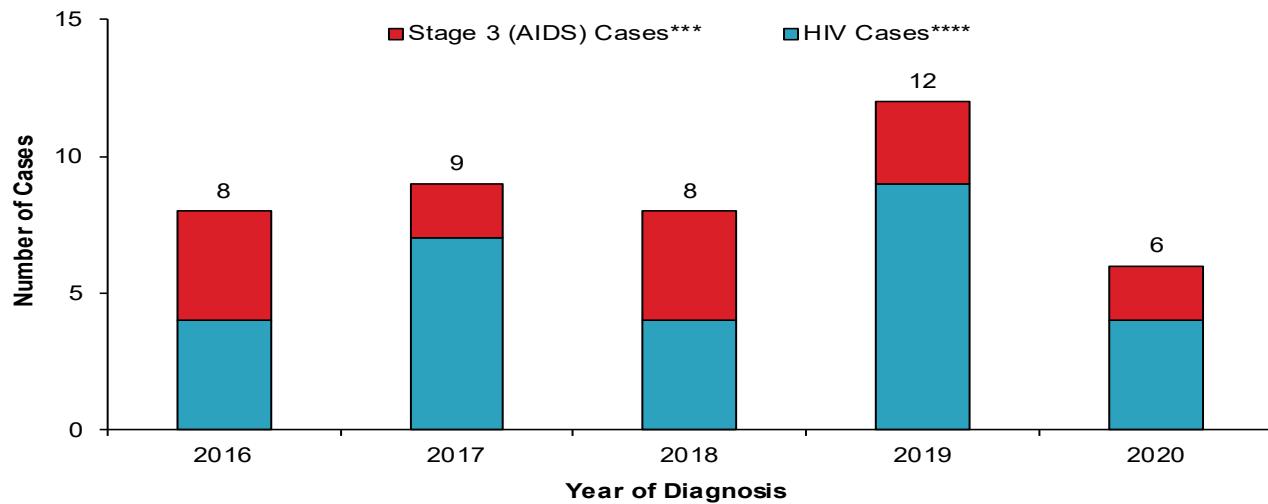
*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been 259 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Northwest HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 56.8% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 72 were classified as HIV cases and 75 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2020.

At the end of 2020, there were 147 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 6 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses generally remained stable since 2016 with the exception of increase observed in 2018 to 2019. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained stable.

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



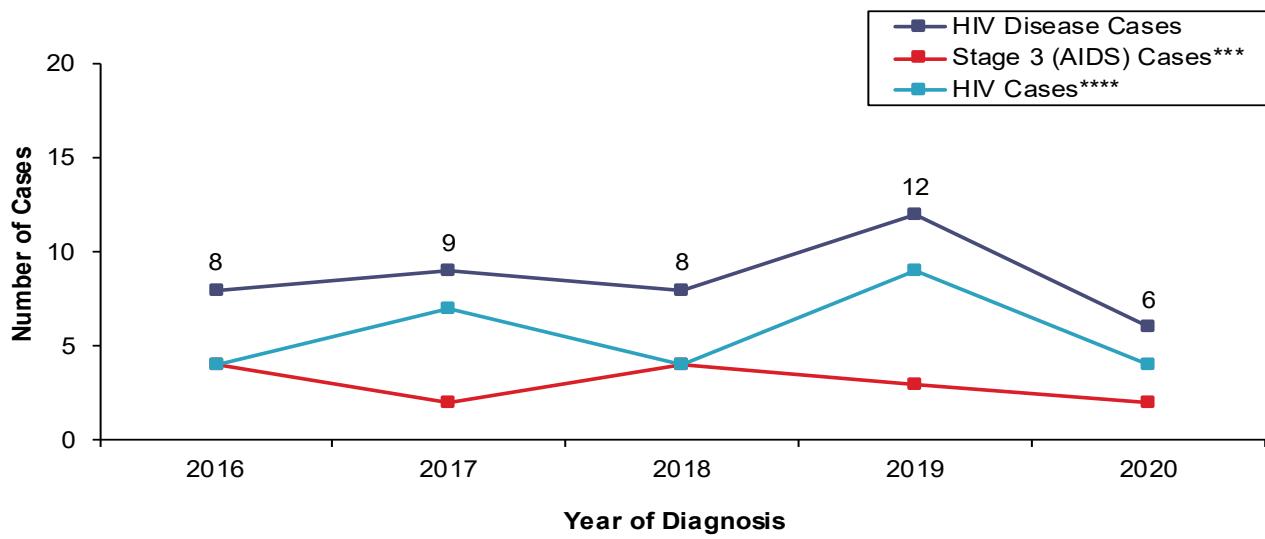
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

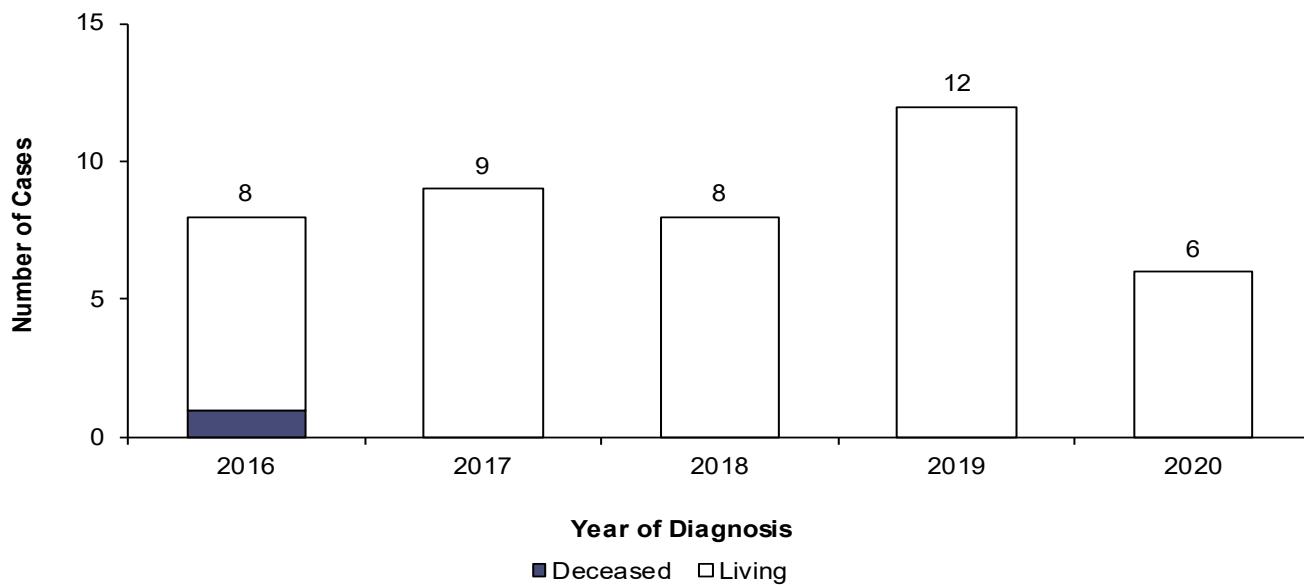
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

The number of new diagnoses generally remained stable with the exception of increases observed from 2018 to 2019. The decrease between 2017 to 2018 and 2019 to 2020 may be related to decreased testing, a true decrease in infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*Vital status on December 31, 2020.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the eight persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, one person was deceased by 2020 (Figure 5). Due to low overall numbers of new cases for each year, trends in HIV disease deaths are not stable.

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

PREVALENCE									
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	54	75.0%	48.6	53	70.7%	47.7	107	72.8%	96.2
Female	18	25.0%	16.4	22	29.3%	20.1	40	27.2%	36.5
Total	72	100.0%	32.6	75	100.0%	34.0	147	100.0%	66.6
Race/Ethnicity									
White	51	70.8%	26.0	52	69.3%	26.5	103	70.1%	52.5
Black/African American	11	15.3%	131.9	18	24.0%	215.8	29	19.7%	347.7
Hispanic	4	5.6%	45.0	3	4.0%	33.8	7	4.8%	78.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	6	8.3%	137.3	2	2.7%	45.8	8	5.4%	183.1
Total	72	100.0%	32.6	75	100.0%	34.0	147	100.0%	66.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	43	79.6%	44.3	41	77.4%	42.3	84	78.5%	86.6
Black/African American Male	7	13.0%	127.0	7	13.2%	127.0	14	13.1%	254.0
Hispanic Male	2	3.7%	41.2	3	5.7%	61.8	5	4.7%	102.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	3.7%	88.0	2	3.8%	88.0	4	3.7%	176.1
Total	54	100.0%	48.6	53	100.0%	47.7	107	100.0%	96.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	8	44.4%	8.1	11	50.0%	11.1	19	47.5%	19.2
Black/African American Female	4	22.2%	141.4	11	50.0%	388.8	15	37.5%	530.2
Hispanic Female	2	11.1%	49.7	0	0.0%	0.0	2	5.0%	49.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	4	22.2%	190.7	0	0.0%	0.0	4	10.0%	190.7
Total	18	100.0%	16.4	22	100.0%	20.1	40	100.0%	36.5
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.3%	6.1	1	0.7%	6.1
19-24	3	4.2%	15.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	2.0%	15.3
25-44	41	56.9%	75.9	16	21.3%	29.6	57	38.8%	105.5
45-64	20	27.8%	36.1	48	64.0%	86.7	68	46.3%	122.8
65+	8	11.1%	19.4	10	13.3%	24.2	18	12.2%	43.6
Total	72	100.0%	32.6	75	100.0%	34.0	147	100.0%	66.6

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

NEW DIAGNOSES									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	2	0.0%	1.8	1	50.0%	0.9	3	50.0%	2.7
Female	2	50.0%	1.8	1	50.0%	0.9	3	50.0%	2.7
Total	4	50.0%	1.8	2	100.0%	0.9	6	100.0%	2.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1	50.0%	0.5	1	50.0%	0.5	2	50.0%	1.0
Black/African American	1	50.0%	12.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	25.0%	12.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	1	50.0%	22.9	1	25.0%	--
Total	2	100.0%	0.9	2	100.0%	0.9	4	100.0%	1.8
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	1	50.0%	1.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	33.3%	1.0
Black/African American Male	1	50.0%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	33.3%	18.1
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	44.0	1	33.3%	44.0
Total	2	100.0%	1.8	1	100.0%	0.9	3	100.0%	2.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	1.0	1	33.3%	1.0
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	2	100.0%	95.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	66.7%	--
Total	2	100.0%	1.8	1	100.0%	0.9	3	100.0%	2.7
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
25-44	3	75.0%	5.6	1	50.0%	1.9	4	66.7%	7.4
45-64	1	25.0%	1.8	1	50.0%	1.8	2	33.3%	3.6
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	4	100.0%	1.8	2	100.0%	0.9	6	100.0%	2.7

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

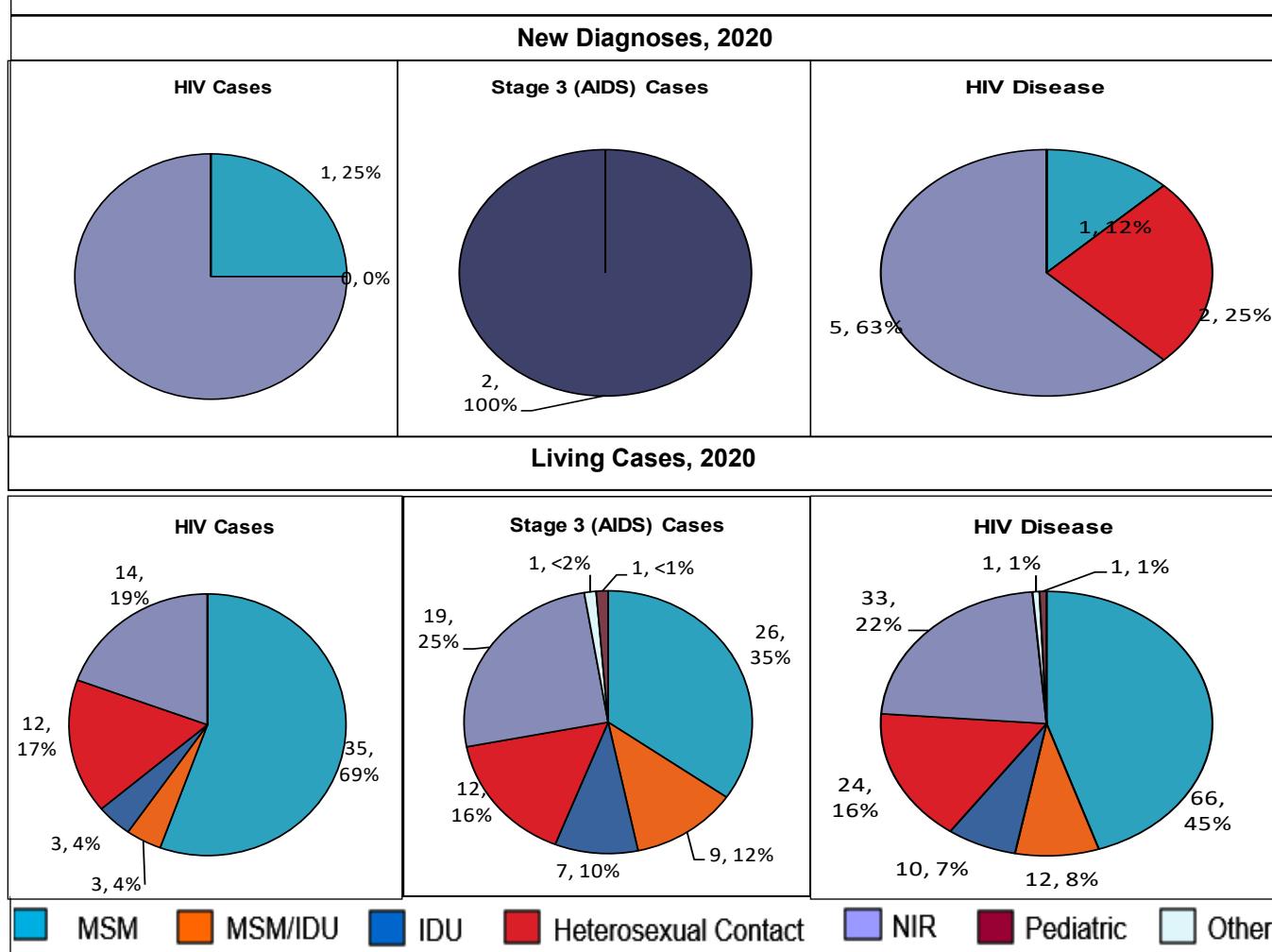
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Of the 147 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 72.8% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.6 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (70.8%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 6.6 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.5 times as high as the rate among whites. However, the number of Hispanics living with HIV disease was small, and the results should be interpreted with caution. Blacks/African Americans comprised a larger proportion of female cases living with HIV disease (22.2%) compared to male cases (13%). The greatest proportion of living HIV disease cases was 25-44 years old at the end of 2020 (56.9%).

Of the 6 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, two were classified as a stage 3 (AIDS) case by the end of 2020 (Table 2). Males represented 50% of all new diagnoses. The majority of all new HIV disease diagnosed occurred among whites (50%). The majority of all new HIV disease cases diagnosed occurred among individuals 25-44 years of age (75.0%).

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020



Among living HIV disease cases, the greatest proportion of cases with a known risk factor were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Buchanan County	3	75.0%	3.4	54	75.0%	61.8	0	0.0%	0.0	47	62.7%	53.8
Andrew County	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.4%	5.6	0	0.0%	0.0	3	4.0%	16.9
Caldwell County	0	0.0%	0.0	2	2.8%	22.2	0	0.0%	0.0	6	8.0%	66.5
Nodaway County	0	0.0%	0.0	4	5.6%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	3	4.0%	13.6
Remainder of Region	1	25.0%	1.2	11	15.3%	13.0	1	50.0%	1.2	14	18.7%	16.5
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION	4	100.0%	1.8	72	100.0%	32.6	2	100.0%	0.9	75	100.0%	34.0

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The greatest proportions of living HIV disease cases were diagnosed in Buchanan County (Table 3). In Buchanan County, 46.5% of living HIV disease cases progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020. The rates of individuals living with HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) were the greatest in Caldwell County followed by Buchanan County.

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	35	87.5%	0	--	22	84.6%
Black/African American	1	100.0%	4	10.0%	0	--	2	7.7%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	0	--	1	3.8%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	3.8%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	40	100.0%	0	--	26	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	23	40.4%	3	50.0%	2	100.0%	28	42.4%
45-64	22	38.6%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	25	37.9%
65+	12	21.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	19.7%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	57	100.0%	6	100.0%	2	100.0%	66	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	48	72.7%
Remaining Counties	9	13.6%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	66	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 4). There were 66 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented 87.5% of living HIV cases and 84.6% of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2020. The greatest proportions of black/African American MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age.

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living MSM in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 6).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	9	100.0%
Black/African American	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	9	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	0.0%
25-44	3	25.0%	0	--	0	--	3	25.0%
45-64	7	58.3%	0	--	0	--	7	58.3%
65+	2	16.7%	0	--	0	--	2	16.7%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	0	--	0	--	12	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan	9	75.0%
Remainder	1	8.3%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 12 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented all living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the majority of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020 (Table 8).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living MSM and IDU in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 9).

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	28.6%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	28.6%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	2	66.7%	0	--	2	28.6%
Black/African American Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	14.3%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	0	--	3	100.0%	0	--	7	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
25-44	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%
45-64	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	6	60.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	10	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	8	80.0%
Remainder of the Region	2	20.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were ten living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the Northwest HIV Care Region. White females represented all of the newly diagnosed living cases among IDU.

Among IDU living with HIV disease, six were between 45-64 years old, three were 25-44 years old, and one was 19-24 years of age at the end of 2020. White females were the largest number of persons living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU (Table 11).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living IDU in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	8.3%	0	--	0	0.0%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	8.3%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	6	50.0%	0	--	6	50.0%
Black/African American Female	0	--	4	33.3%	0	--	5	41.7%
Hispanic Female	0	--	1	8.3%	0	--	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	0	--	12	100.0%	0	--	12	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	4.2%
25-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	41.7%	3	33.3%	9	37.5%
45-64	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6	50.0%	5	55.6%	12	50.0%
65+	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	8.3%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	9	100.0%	24	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Buchanan County	18	75.0%
Remaining Counties	4	16.7%
NORTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	24	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 24 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2020 in the Northwest HIV Care Region. Of the living cases, 12 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. Females represented all except one of the living HIV disease cases.

At the end of 2020, persons 45-64 years of age (12) comprised the largest number of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV Care Region followed by 25-44 years of age (9). (Table 14).

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living heterosexual contact in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Table 15).

Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020

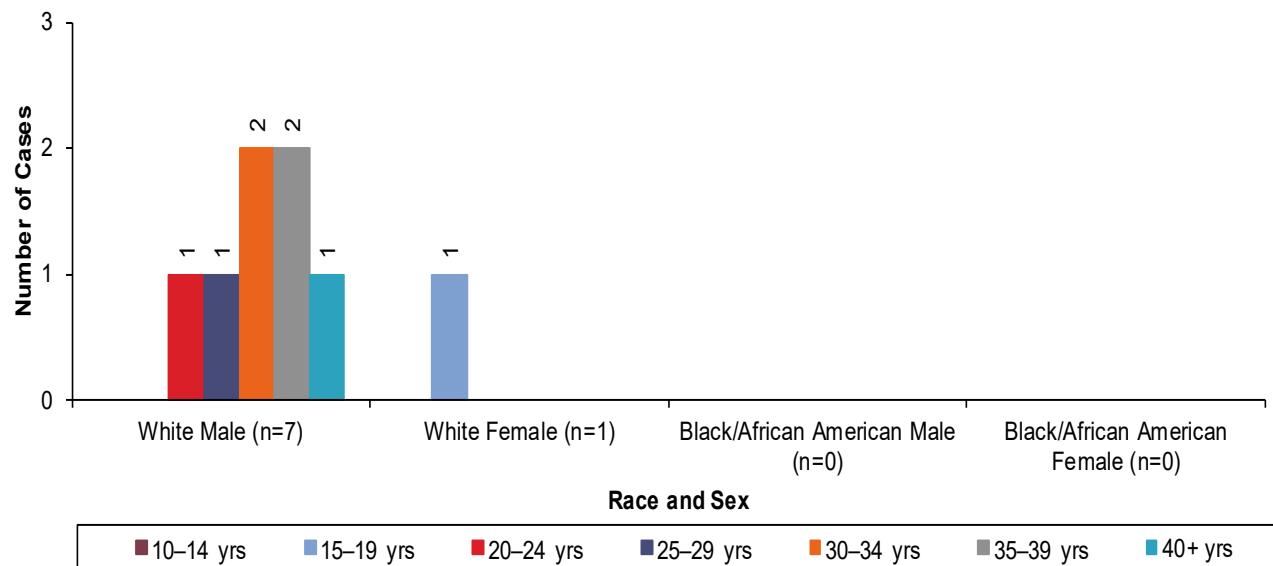
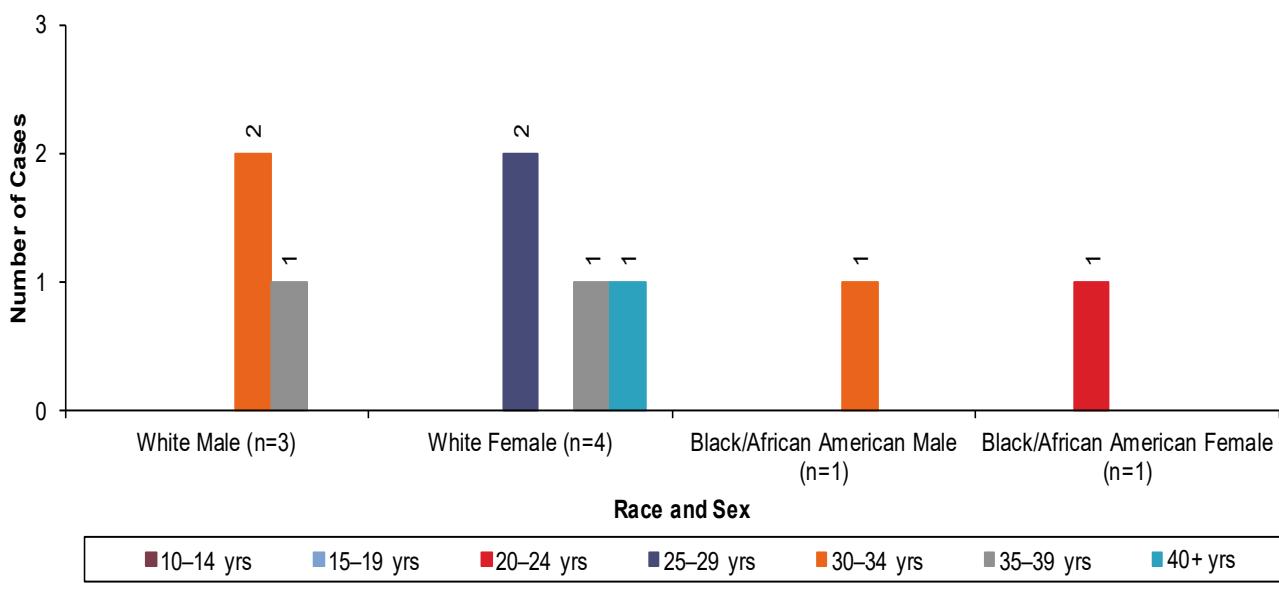


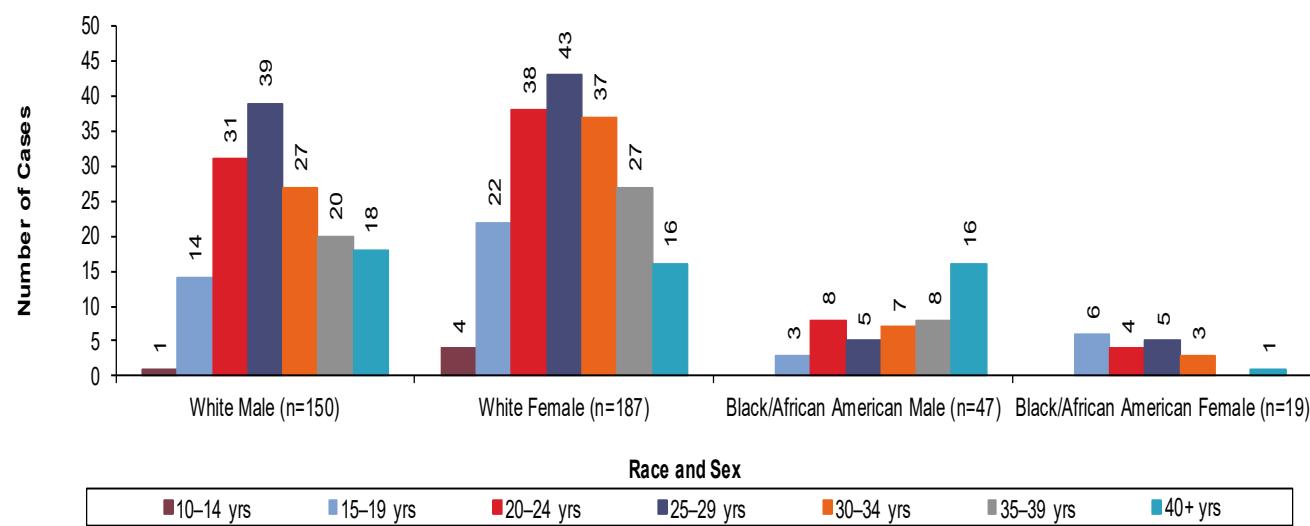
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020



Eight P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region in 2020. Of those cases, seven were white male and one was a white female (Figure 7).

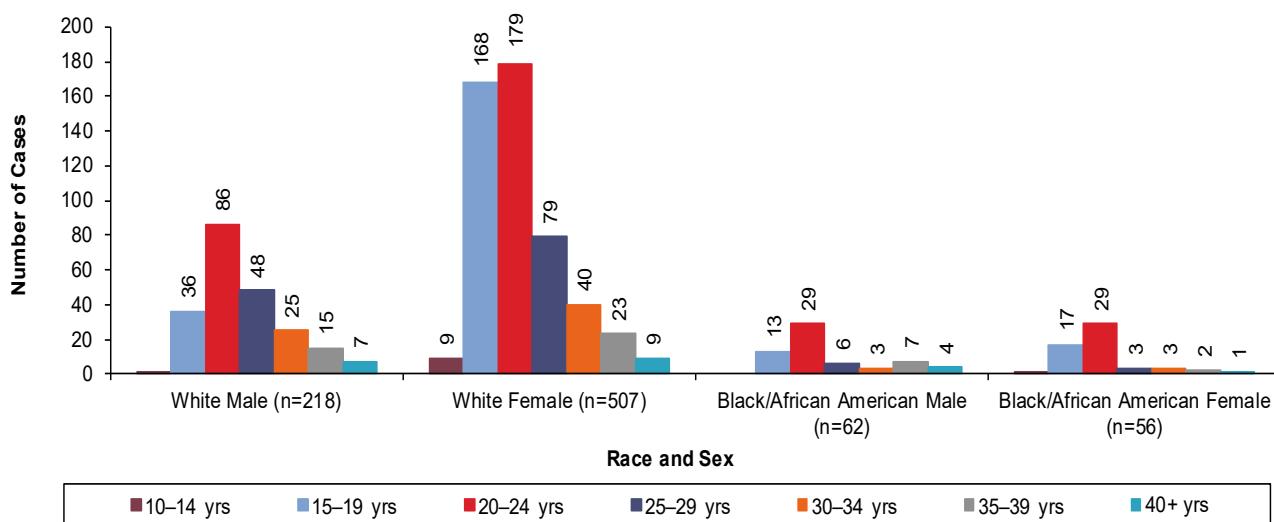
Nine cases of early latent syphilis was reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region in 2020 (Figure 8). Of those cases, three were white male, four were white female, one was Black/African American male and female.

**Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis,
Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis,
Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020**



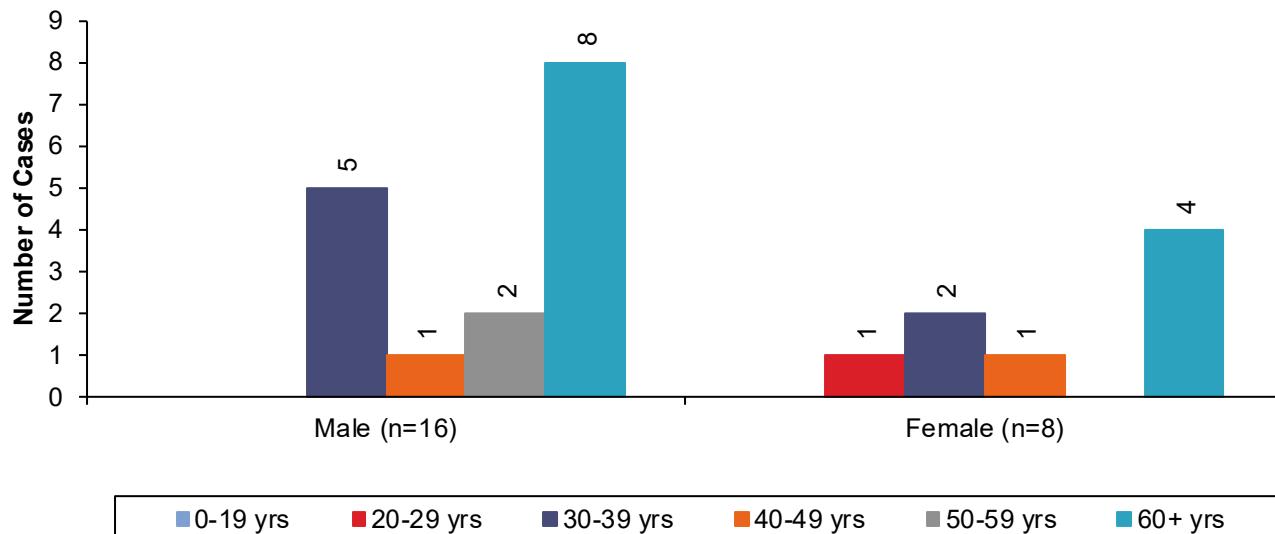
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (187), followed by white males (150) (Figure 9). Among white females, the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 25-29 years of age. Among white males, the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 25-29 years of age (43) followed closely by 20-24 years of age (38) and 25-29 years of age (37). Among Black/African American males the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 40+ years of age (16). Among Black/African females, the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 15-19 years of age.

The largest numbers of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (507), followed by white males (218) (Figure 9). Among white male, Black/African American males, white females, and Black/African American females the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

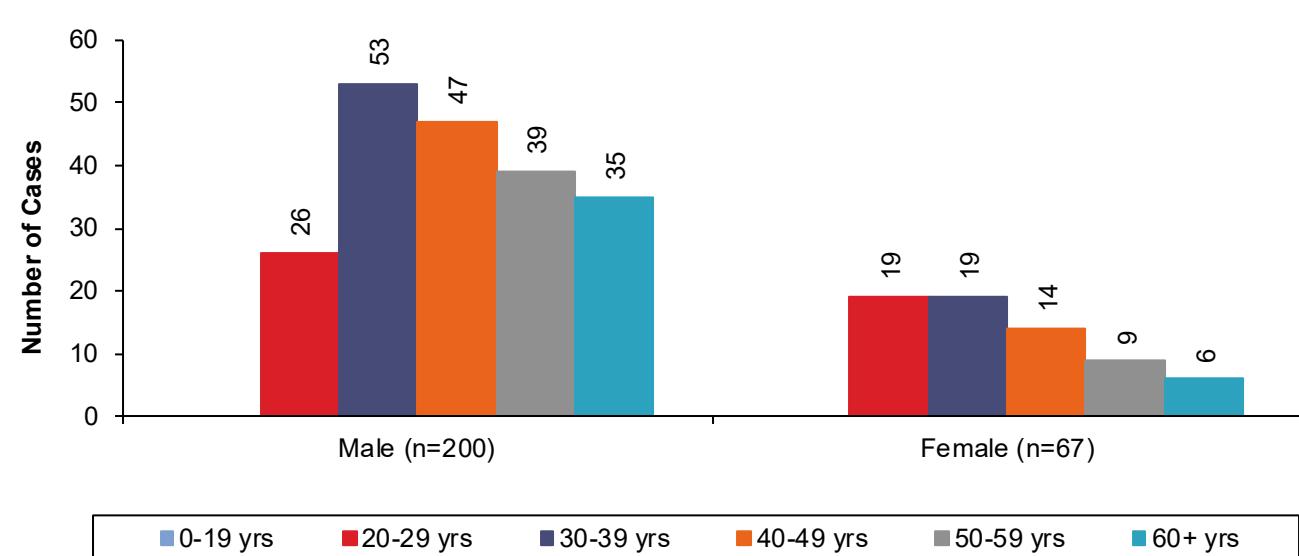
Epi Profiles Summary: Northwest HIV Care Region

**Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Northwest HIV Care Region, 2020**

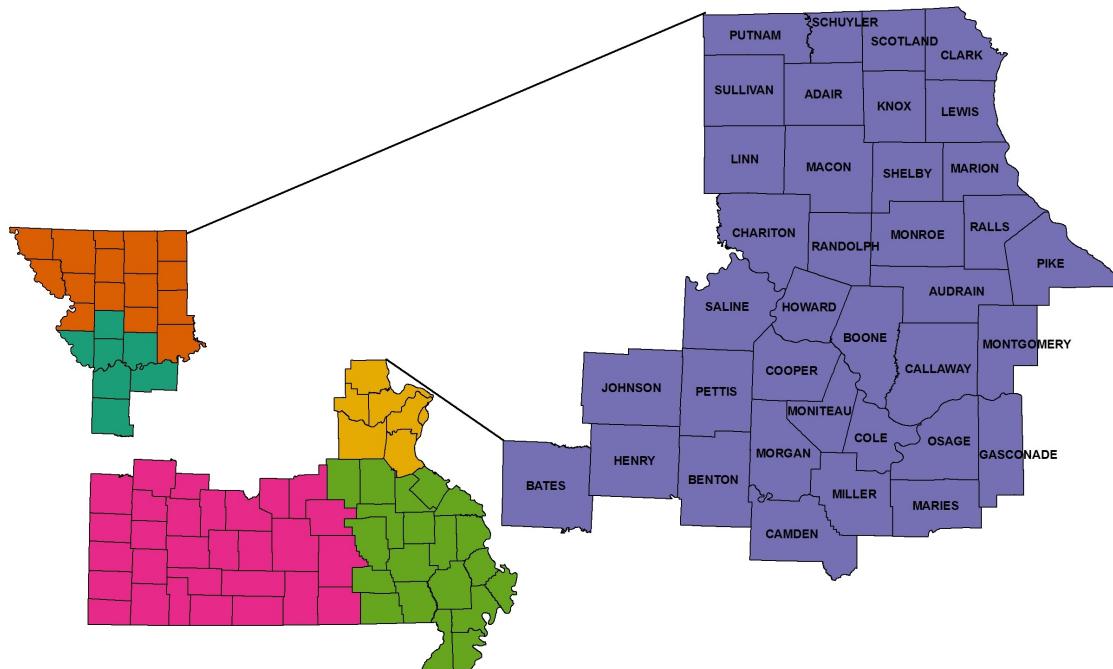


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 24 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Northwest HIV Care Region during 2019 (Figure 11). Males represented 66.6% of reported hepatitis B cases. Among males and females, the largest numbers of reported cases were 60+ years of age.

In 2020, there were 267 hepatitis C cases reported in the Northwest HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 74.9% were male. Among males, the largest numbers of reported cases were between 30-39 years of age. Among females, the largest numbers of reported cases were 20-29 and 30-39 years of age.

CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Central HIV Care Region, 2019

County	White	Black/African American		Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/other Race		Total			
		White	American			White	American	White	American				
Adair County	22,648	89.4%	823	3.2%	653	2.6%	662	2.6%	72	0.3%	485	1.9%	25,343
Audrain County	22,132	87.2%	1,707	6.7%	828	3.3%	132	0.5%	107	0.4%	482	1.9%	25,388
Bates County	15,167	93.8%	188	1.2%	372	2.3%	45	0.3%	110	0.7%	290	1.8%	16,172
Benton County	18,369	94.5%	104	0.5%	416	2.1%	80	0.4%	143	0.7%	331	1.7%	19,443
Boone County	141,515	78.4%	17,407	9.6%	6,387	3.5%	8,982	5.0%	616	0.3%	5,556	3.1%	180,463
Callaway County	40,266	90.0%	2,029	4.5%	973	2.2%	315	0.7%	207	0.5%	953	2.1%	44,743
Camden County	43,509	94.0%	281	0.6%	1,320	2.9%	292	0.6%	266	0.6%	637	1.4%	46,305
Chariton County	7,037	94.8%	175	2.4%	65	0.9%	21	0.3%	31	0.4%	97	1.3%	7,426
Clark County	6,580	96.8%	28	0.4%	59	0.9%	28	0.4%	12	0.2%	90	1.3%	6,797
Cole County	62,442	81.4%	9,184	12.0%	2,251	2.9%	1,045	1.4%	249	0.3%	1,574	2.1%	76,745
Cooper County	15,524	87.7%	1,228	6.9%	374	2.1%	116	0.7%	85	0.5%	382	2.2%	17,709
Gasconade County	14,081	95.8%	81	0.6%	239	1.6%	59	0.4%	42	0.3%	204	1.4%	14,706
Henry County	20,372	93.3%	245	1.1%	566	2.6%	88	0.4%	148	0.7%	405	1.9%	21,824
Howard County	9,016	90.2%	497	5.0%	169	1.7%	32	0.3%	66	0.7%	221	2.2%	10,001
Johnson County	46,151	85.4%	2,551	4.7%	2,596	4.8%	937	1.7%	299	0.6%	1,528	2.8%	54,062
Knox County	3,782	95.5%	22	0.6%	56	1.4%	17	0.4%	15	0.4%	67	1.7%	3,959
Lewis County	9,042	92.5%	300	3.1%	182	1.9%	37	0.4%	41	0.4%	174	1.8%	9,776
Linn County	11,230	94.2%	107	0.9%	338	2.8%	29	0.2%	34	0.3%	182	1.5%	11,920
Macon County	5,235	25.7%	11	0.1%	12	0.1%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	15,117	74.2%	20,381
Maries County	8,261	95.0%	55	0.6%	128	1.5%	35	0.4%	65	0.7%	153	1.8%	8,697
Marion County	25,686	90.0%	1,370	4.8%	542	1.9%	178	0.6%	66	0.2%	688	2.4%	28,530
Miller County	18,970	93.1%	179	0.9%	549	2.7%	107	0.5%	133	0.7%	446	2.2%	20,384
Moniteau County	14,273	88.5%	654	4.1%	860	5.3%	44	0.3%	68	0.4%	233	1.4%	16,132
Monroe County	7,994	92.5%	245	2.8%	143	1.7%	34	0.4%	42	0.5%	186	2.2%	8,644
Montgomery County	10,814	93.5%	202	1.7%	244	2.1%	55	0.5%	39	0.3%	207	1.8%	11,561
Morgan County	19,358	93.9%	167	0.8%	496	2.4%	95	0.5%	119	0.6%	370	1.8%	20,605
Osage County	13,264	97.5%	51	0.4%	114	0.8%	23	0.2%	48	0.4%	109	0.8%	13,609
Pettis County	35,788	84.5%	1,317	3.1%	3,714	8.8%	333	0.8%	157	0.4%	1,030	2.4%	42,339
Pike County	16,088	88.0%	1,394	7.6%	413	2.3%	71	0.4%	43	0.2%	282	1.5%	18,291
Putnam County	4,473	95.3%	13	0.3%	116	2.5%	23	0.5%	9	0.2%	62	1.3%	4,696
Ralls County	9,814	95.2%	142	1.4%	138	1.3%	27	0.3%	25	0.2%	163	1.6%	10,309
Randolph County	21,971	88.8%	1,366	5.5%	533	2.2%	193	0.8%	100	0.4%	585	2.4%	24,748
Saline County	18,096	79.5%	1,152	5.1%	2,472	10.9%	192	0.8%	82	0.4%	767	3.4%	22,761
Schuyler County	4,491	96.4%	6	0.1%	81	1.7%	14	0.3%	14	0.3%	54	1.2%	4,660
Scotland County	4,758	97.1%	5	0.1%	54	1.1%	11	0.2%	15	0.3%	59	1.2%	4,902
Shelby County	5,637	95.1%	53	0.9%	129	2.2%	10	0.2%	19	0.3%	82	1.4%	5,930
Sullivan County	4,669	76.7%	169	2.8%	1,131	18.6%	21	0.3%	35	0.6%	64	1.1%	6,089
Region Total	758,503	85.6%	45,508	5.1%	29,713	3.4%	14,389	1.6%	3,622	0.4%	34,315	3.9%	886,050

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Central HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

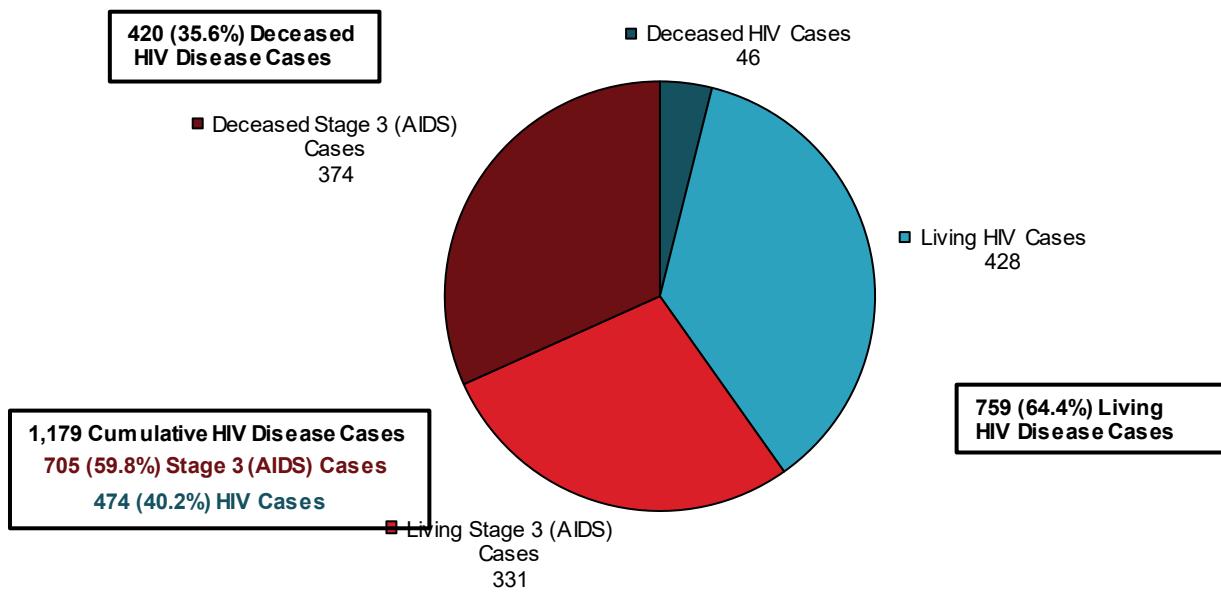
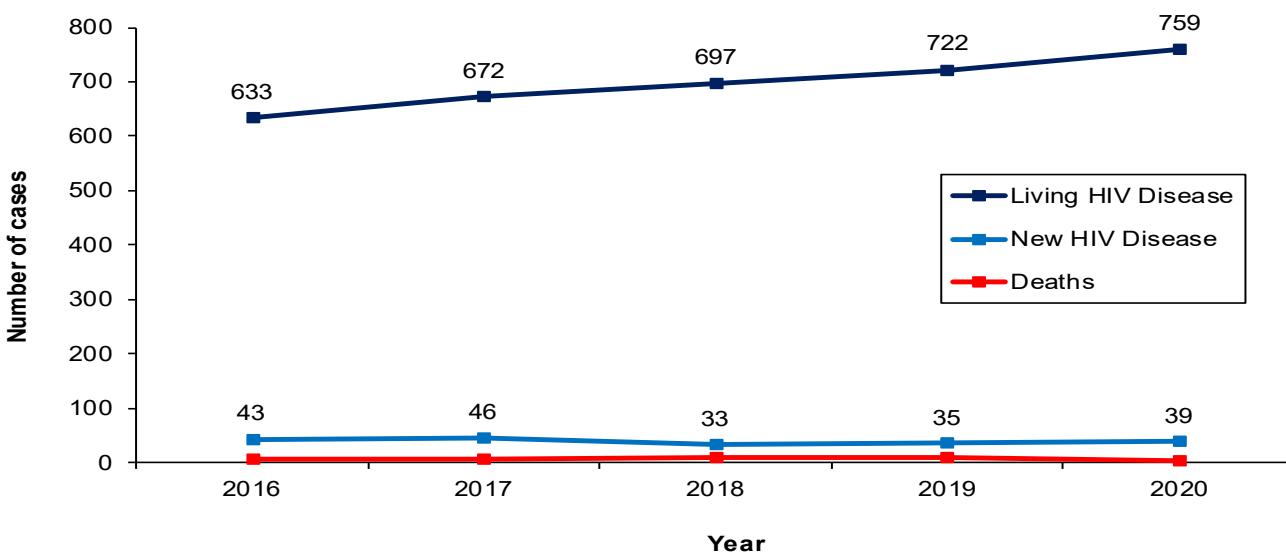


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Central HIV Care Region, 2016—2020



*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 1,179 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Central HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 64.4% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 428 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2020 and 331 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

At the end of 2020, there were 759 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Central HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year from 2016-2020. There were 39 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses and the number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**

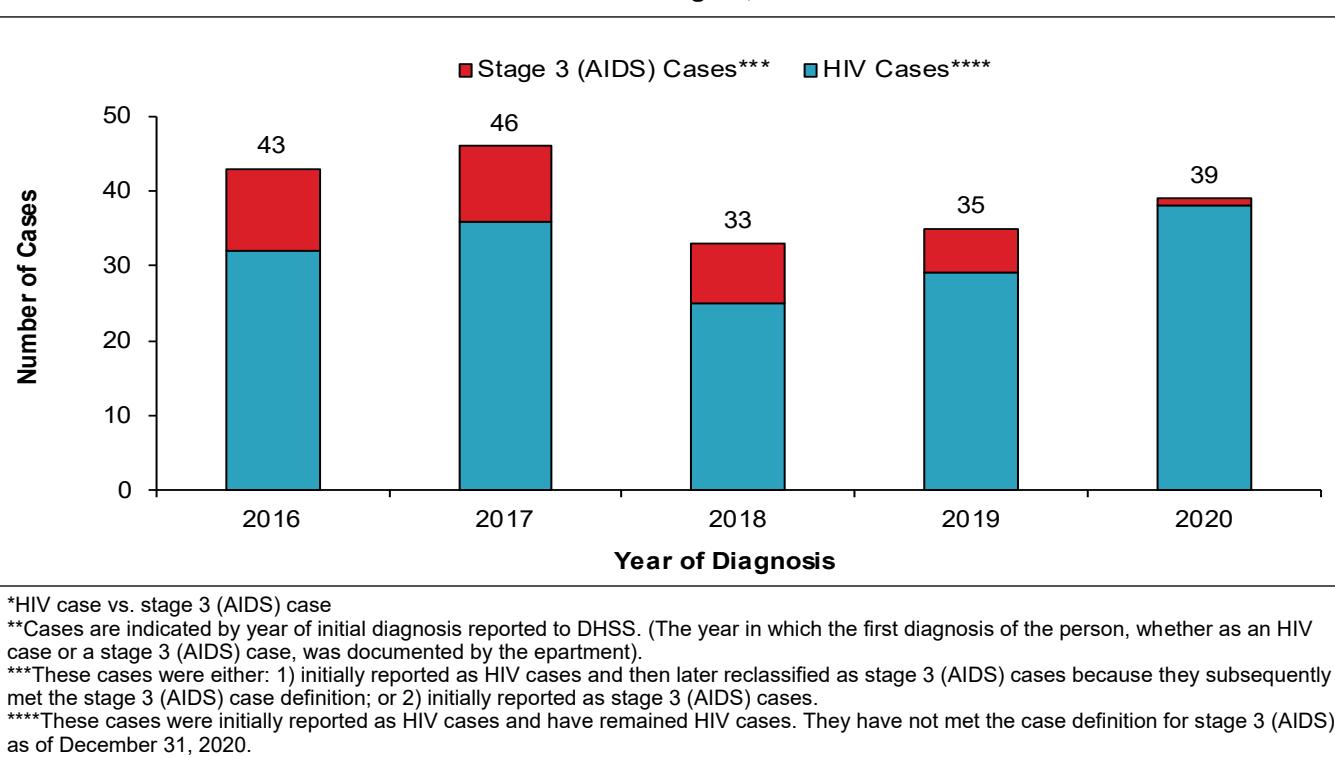
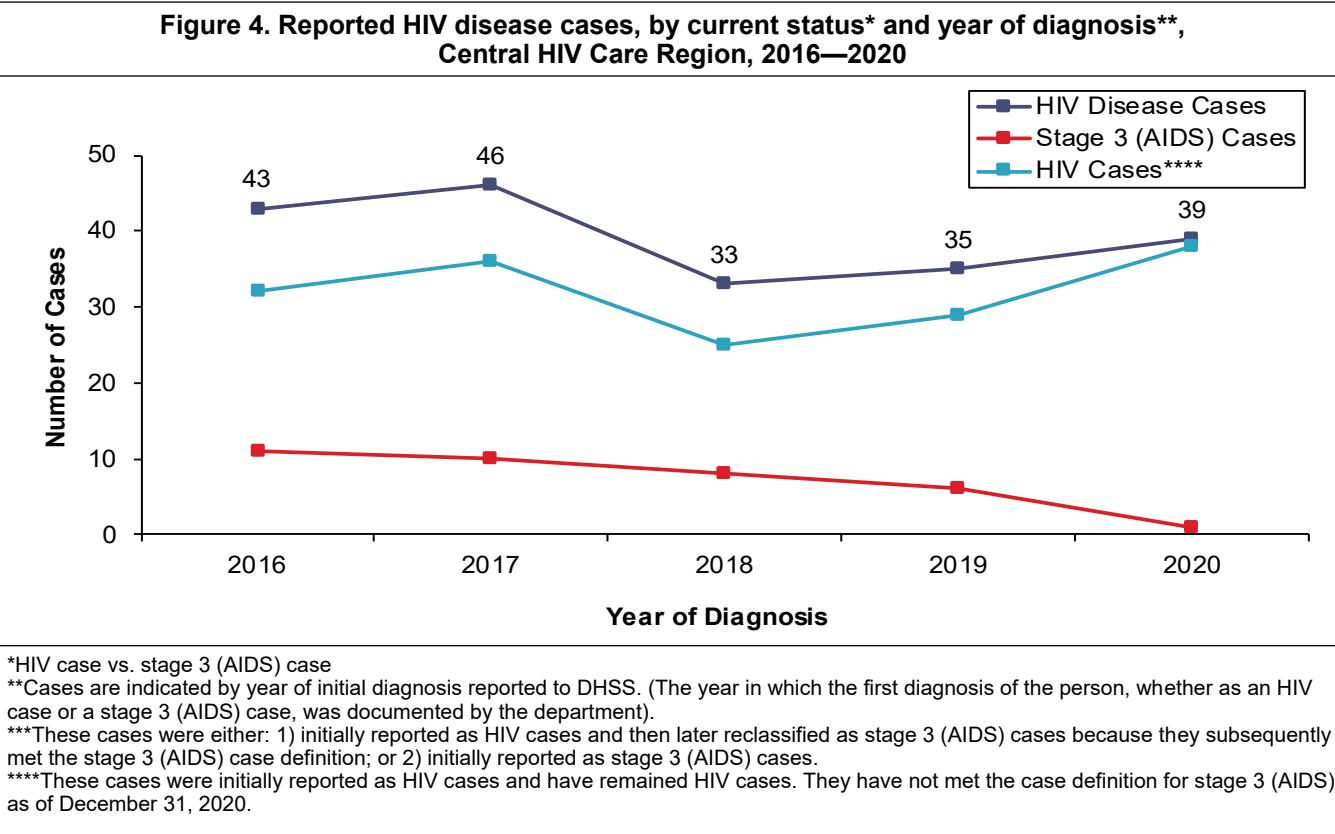
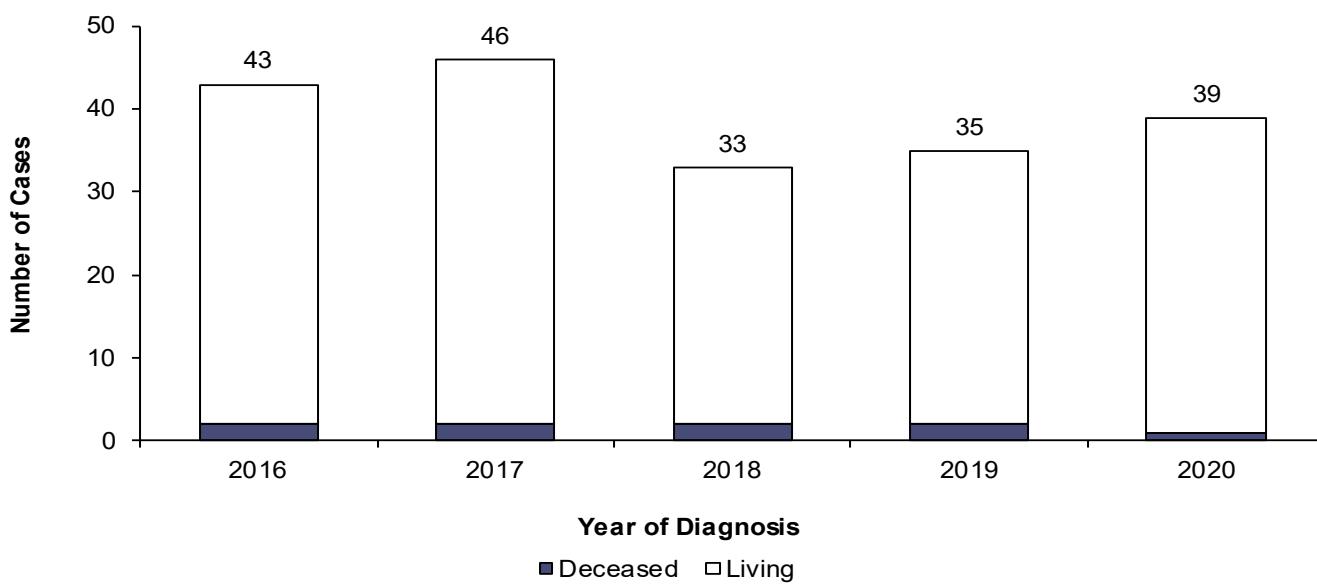


Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



The number of new diagnoses was generally stable, with slight fluctuations seen from 2016-2020 in the Central HIV Care Region; most notably decreases in 2017 and 2018 and the increases in 2019 and 2020 (Figures 3 and 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*Vital status on December 31, 2020.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the 43 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, two (4.6%) were deceased by the end of 2020 (Figure 5). Among the 39 persons first diagnosed in 2020, one death have been reported to DHSS. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

PREVALENCE									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	340	79.4%	77.4	250	75.5%	56.9	590	77.7%	134.4
Female	88	20.6%	19.7	81	24.5%	18.1	169	22.3%	37.8
Total	428	100.0%	48.3	331	100.0%	37.4	759	100.0%	85.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	282	65.9%	37.2	213	64.4%	28.1	495	65.2%	65.3
Black/African American	103	24.1%	226.3	93	28.1%	204.4	196	25.8%	430.7
Hispanic	21	4.9%	70.7	21	6.3%	70.7	42	5.5%	141.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1.2%	34.7	3	0.9%	20.8	8	1.1%	55.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	17	4.0%	--	1	0.3%	--	18	2.4%	--
Total	428	100.0%	48.3	331	100.0%	37.4	759	100.0%	85.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	227	66.8%	60.4	169	67.6%	45.0	396	67.1%	105.4
Black/African American Male	76	22.4%	303.6	62	24.8%	247.7	138	23.4%	551.3
Hispanic Male	20	5.9%	128.8	17	6.8%	109.5	37	6.3%	238.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	4	1.2%	59.1	2	0.8%	29.6	6	1.0%	88.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	13	3.8%	--	0	0.0%	--	13	2.2%	--
Total	340	100.0%	77.4	250	100.0%	56.9	590	100.0%	134.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	55	62.5%	14.4	44	54.3%	11.5	99	58.6%	25.9
Black/African American Female	27	30.7%	131.9	31	38.3%	151.4	58	34.3%	283.2
Hispanic Female	1	1.1%	7.1	4	4.9%	28.2	5	3.0%	35.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	1.1%	13.1	1	1.2%	13.1	2	1.2%	26.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	4	4.5%	--	1	1.2%	--	5	3.0%	--
Total	88	100.0%	19.7	81	100.0%	18.1	169	100.0%	37.8
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	3	0.7%	2.6	1	0.3%	0.9	4	0.5%	3.4
13-18	6	1.4%	9.0	1	0.3%	1.5	7	0.9%	10.5
19-24	27	6.3%	30.0	3	0.9%	3.3	30	4.0%	33.4
25-44	217	50.7%	101.7	67	20.2%	31.4	284	37.4%	133.1
45-64	149	34.8%	67.9	222	67.1%	101.2	371	48.9%	169.1
65+	26	6.1%	16.2	37	11.2%	23.0	63	8.3%	39.2
Total	428	100.0%	48.3	331	100.0%	37.4	759	100.0%	85.7

*Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

**Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020.

***Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

****The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

††Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2020

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	31	81.6%	7.1	0	0.0%	0.0	31	79.5%	7.1
Female	7	18.4%	1.6	1	100.0%	0.2	8	20.5%	1.8
Total	38	100.0%	4.3	1	100.0%	0.1	39	100.0%	4.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	22	57.9%	2.9	1	100.0%	0.1	23	59.0%	3.0
Black/African American	6	15.8%	13.2	0	0.0%	0.0	6	15.4%	13.2
Hispanic	1	2.6%	3.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.6%	3.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	9	23.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	9	23.1%	--
Total	38	100.0%	4.3	1	100.0%	0.1	39	100.0%	4.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	20	64.5%	5.3	0	0.0%	0.0	20	64.5%	5.3
Black/African American Male	4	12.9%	16.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	12.9%	16.0
Hispanic Male	1	3.2%	6.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.2%	6.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	6	19.4%	--	0	0.0%	--	6	19.4%	--
Total	31	100.0%	7.1	0	0.0%	0.0	31	100.0%	7.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	28.6%	0.5	1	100.0%	0.3	3	37.5%	0.8
Black/African American Female	2	28.6%	9.8	0	0.0%	0.0	2	25.0%	9.8
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	3	42.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	3	37.5%	--
Total	7	100.0%	1.6	1	100.0%	0.2	8	100.0%	1.8
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	2	5.3%	3.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	5.1%	3.0
19-24	7	18.4%	7.8	0	0.0%	0.0	7	17.9%	7.8
25-44	22	57.9%	10.3	0	0.0%	0.0	22	56.4%	10.3
45-64	7	18.4%	3.2	1	100.0%	0.5	8	20.5%	3.6
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	38	100.0%	4.3	1	100.0%	0.1	39	100.0%	4.4

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2019 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

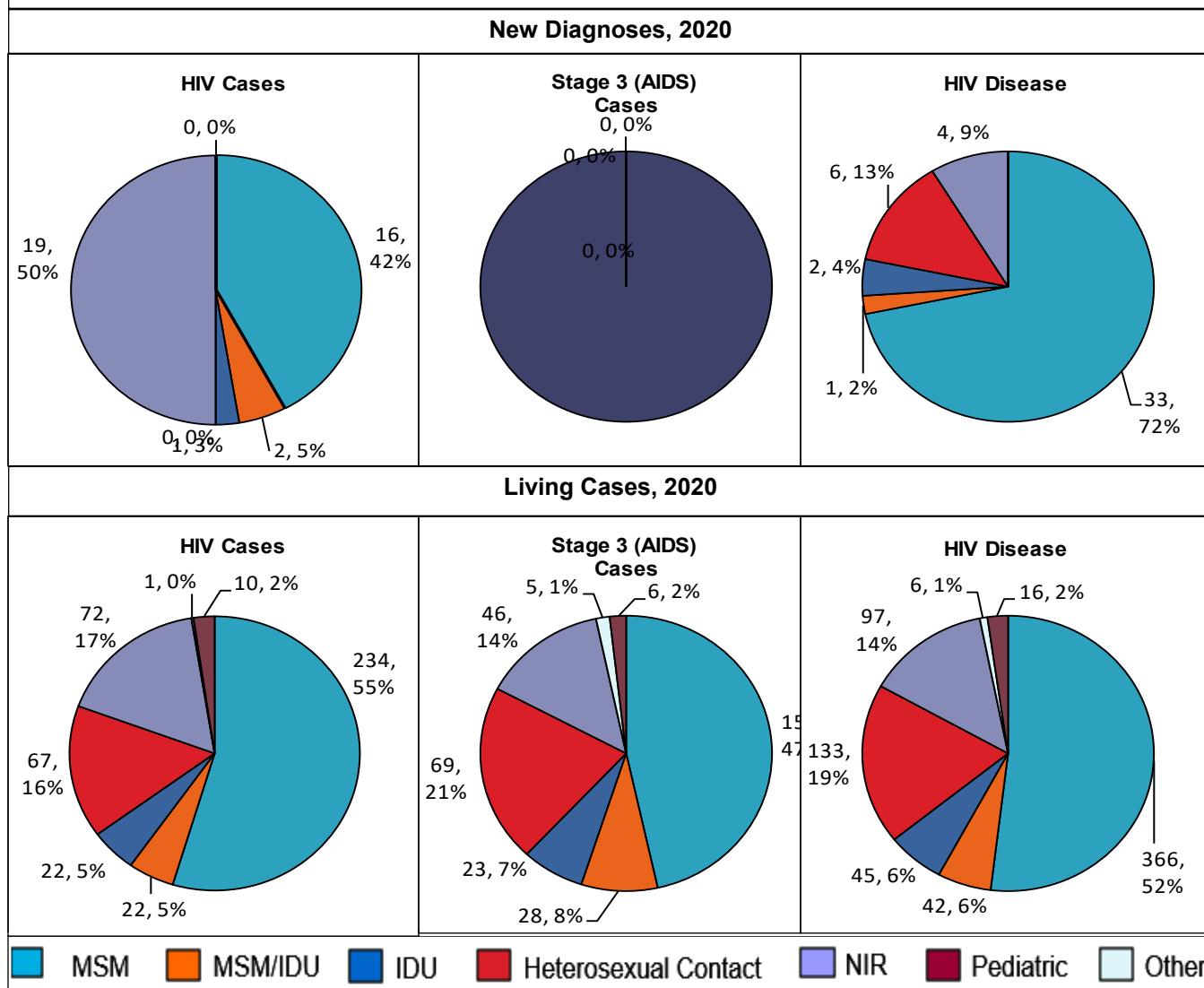
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Of the 759 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 77.7% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 3.6 times as high among males compared to females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (65.2%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 6.6 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was 2.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among males, the rate of living cases was 5.2 times as high among Blacks/African Americans compared to whites, and 2.3 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 10.9 times as high among Blacks/African Americans compared to whites, and 1.4 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 39 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 2.5% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2020 (Table 2). Whites represented the majority of all new HIV disease cases.

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Central HIV Care Region, 2020



Newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases with a known risk were attributed to MSM, IDU, and heterosexual contact in equal proportion (Figure 6). Among the remaining categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM. The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Boone County	14	36.8%	3.9	173	40.4%	48.7	0	0.0%	0.0	127	38.4%	35.7
Cole County	5	13.2%	3.3	61	14.3%	40.2	0	0.0%	0.0	29	8.8%	19.1
Callaway County	2	5.3%	2.3	16	3.7%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	11	3.3%	12.4
Marion County	2	5.3%	3.5	12	2.8%	21.3	0	0.0%	0.0	7	2.1%	12.4
Pettis County	6	15.8%	7.2	18	4.2%	21.5	0	0.0%	0.0	19	5.7%	22.7
Gasconade County	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.7%	10.3	0	0.0%	0.0	4	1.2%	13.7
Remainder of Region	9	23.7%	7.4	145	33.9%	119.8	1	100.0%	0.8	134	40.5%	110.7
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	38	100.0%	4.3	428	100.0%	48.3	1	100.0%	0.1	331	100.0%	37.4

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The number of persons newly diagnosed that remained classified as HIV cases at the end of 2020 was greatest in Boone County (14) (Table 3). The number of persons newly diagnosed that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2020 was the greatest in Boone County (38.4%).

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	13	81.3%	164	70.1%	0	0.0%	115	74.7%
Black/African American	2	12.5%	51	21.8%	0	0.0%	30	19.5%
Hispanic	1	6.3%	16	6.8%	0	0.0%	7	4.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	234	100.0%	0	0.0%	154	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
19-24	14	5.0%	7	8.6%	2	8.7%	23	5.9%
25-44	96	34.4%	42	51.9%	11	47.8%	153	39.4%
45-64	145	52.0%	27	8.0%	8	34.8%	180	46.4%
65+	22	7.9%	5	6.2%	2	8.7%	30	7.7%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	279	100.0%	81	100.0%	23	100.0%	388	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Boone County	122	68.5%	40	22.5%	12	6.7%	178	45.9%
Cole County	22	47.8%	21	45.7%	3	6.5%	46	11.9%
Remaining Counties	98	80.3%	17	13.9%	6	4.9%	122	31.4%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	279	71.9%	81	20.9%	23	5.9%	388	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 16 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites represented the largest number of total new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 388 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Central HIV Care Region. White MSM represented the greatest proportion among living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5).

Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportions were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020 (52%). In contrast, the greatest proportions of Black/African American (45.1%) and Hispanic (54.5%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years old. There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 6). A greater proportion of MSM living with HIV disease were Black/African American in Cole County (45.7%) compared to Boone County (22.5%) and the remainder of the Central HIV Care Region (13.9%).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	100.0%	20	90.9%	0	--	22	78.6%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	--	3	10.7%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	3	10.7%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	--	0	0.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	22	100.0%	0	--	28	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.0%
25-44	16	38.1%	1	25.0%	2	66.7%	20	40.0%
45-64	22	52.4%	3	75.0%	1	33.3%	26	52.0%
65+	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	42	100.0%	4	100.0%	3	100.0%	50	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Boone County	23	46.0%
Cole County	7	14.0%
Marion County	2	4.0%
Pettis County	4	8.0%
Remaining Counties	14	28.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	50	100.0%

There were two new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 50 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Central HIV Care Region. The largest proportions of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). The number of living cases among whites and Black/African American was greatest among those 45-64 years of age. Among Hispanics whose infections were attributed to MSM/IDU, the greatest number was between 25-44 years of age, although the number of cases was small (2).

The largest numbers of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region were most recently diagnosed in Boone County (23) (Table 9).

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	100.0%	11	50.0%	0	--	8	34.8%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	6	26.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	8.7%
White Female	0	0.0%	9	40.9%	0	--	5	21.7%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	0	--	2	8.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	22	100.0%	0	--	23	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African				Black/African				Total*	
	White Males		American Males		White Females		American Females		Cases	%**
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	8	57.1%	1	25.0%	14	31.1%
45-64	14	73.7%	6	100.0%	5	35.7%	3	75.0%	29	64.4%
65+	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	4.4%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	100.0%	6	100.0%	14	100.0%	4	100.0%	45	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

	Geographic Area	Cases	%	
	Boone County	11	24.4%	
Cole County	2	4.4%		
Marion County	2	4.4%		
Pettis County	4	8.9%		
Remaining Counties	24	53.3%		
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	45	100.0%		

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 45 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the Central HIV Care Region. Of persons living with HIV disease, 51% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white males (50%, 34.8% respectively).

Overall, the largest numbers of persons living with HIV disease among IDU in the Central HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020 (21) (Table 11).

The largest numbers of IDU living with HIV disease in the Central HIV Care Region were most recently diagnosed in the Boone County (11) (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	9	13.6%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	6	9.1%	0	0.0%	11	15.9%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	36	54.5%	0	0.0%	34	49.3%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	11	16.7%	0	0.0%	17	24.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	0	0.0%	66	100.0%	0	0.0%	69	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	3	25.0%	2	11.8%	27	38.6%	9	32.1%	44	32.4%
45-64	7	58.3%	13	76.5%	34	48.6%	15	53.6%	75	55.1%
65+	2	16.7%	2	11.8%	9	12.9%	4	14.3%	17	12.5%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	17	100.0%	70	100.0%	28	100.0%	136	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Boone County	21	53.8%	16	41.0%	1	2.6%	39	28.7%
Cole County	7	36.8%	11	57.9%	0	0.0%	19	14.0%
Remaining Counties	46	74.2%	12	19.4%	2	3.2%	62	45.6%
CENTRAL HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	82	60.3%	45	33.1%	4	2.9%	136	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the Central HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 136 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2020 in the Central HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2020, the number of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease was greatest among those between 45-64 years of age (Table 14).

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Boone and Cole County white heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease compared to the remainder of the region.

Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2020

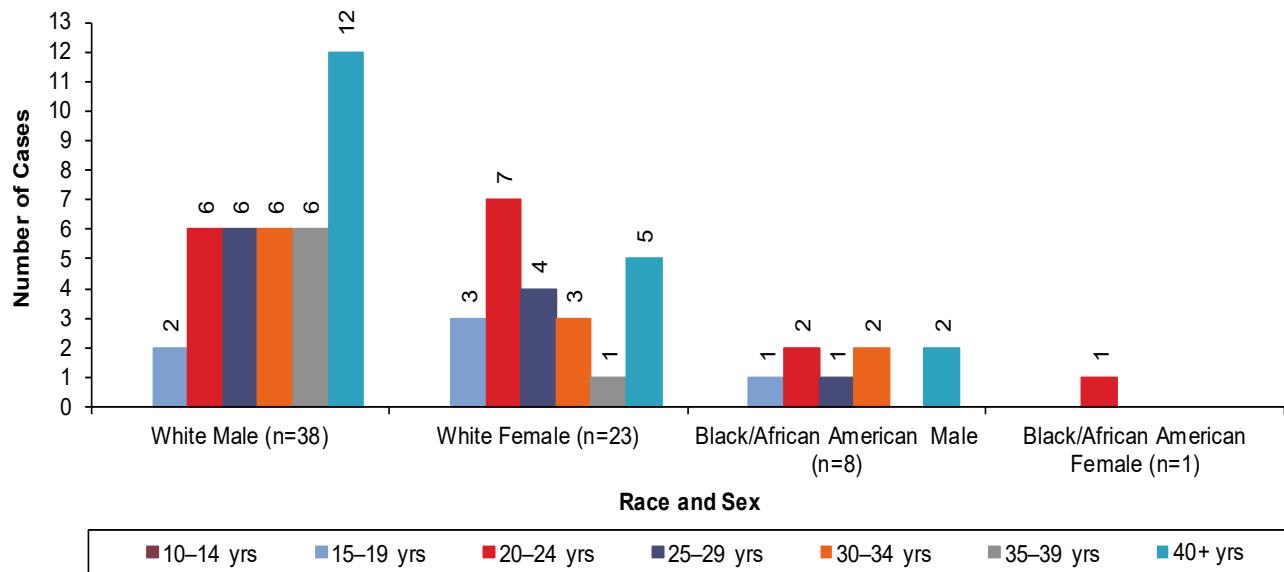
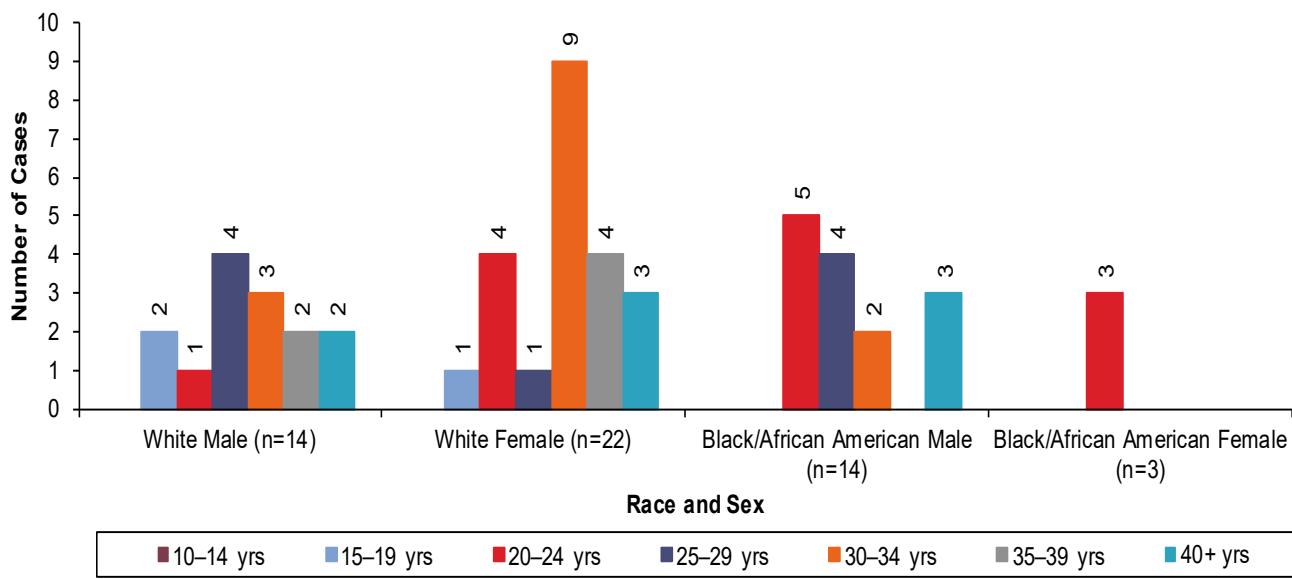


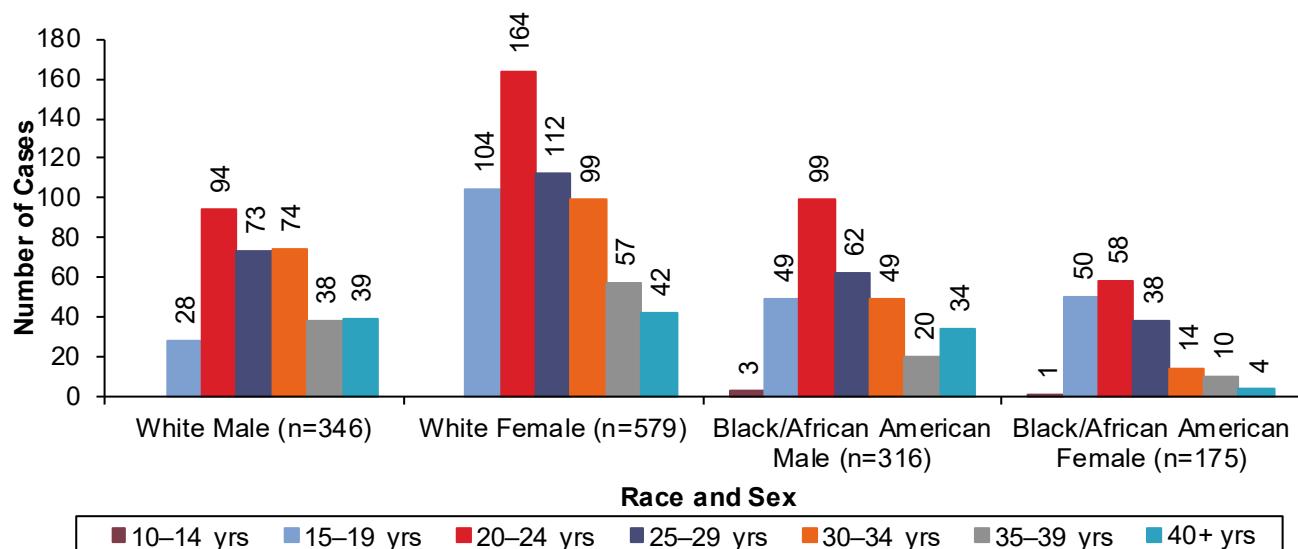
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2020



In the Central HIV Care Region, there were 70 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2020. The largest number of reported P&S syphilis cases were reported among white males (38) followed by white females (23) in 2020. (Figure 7).

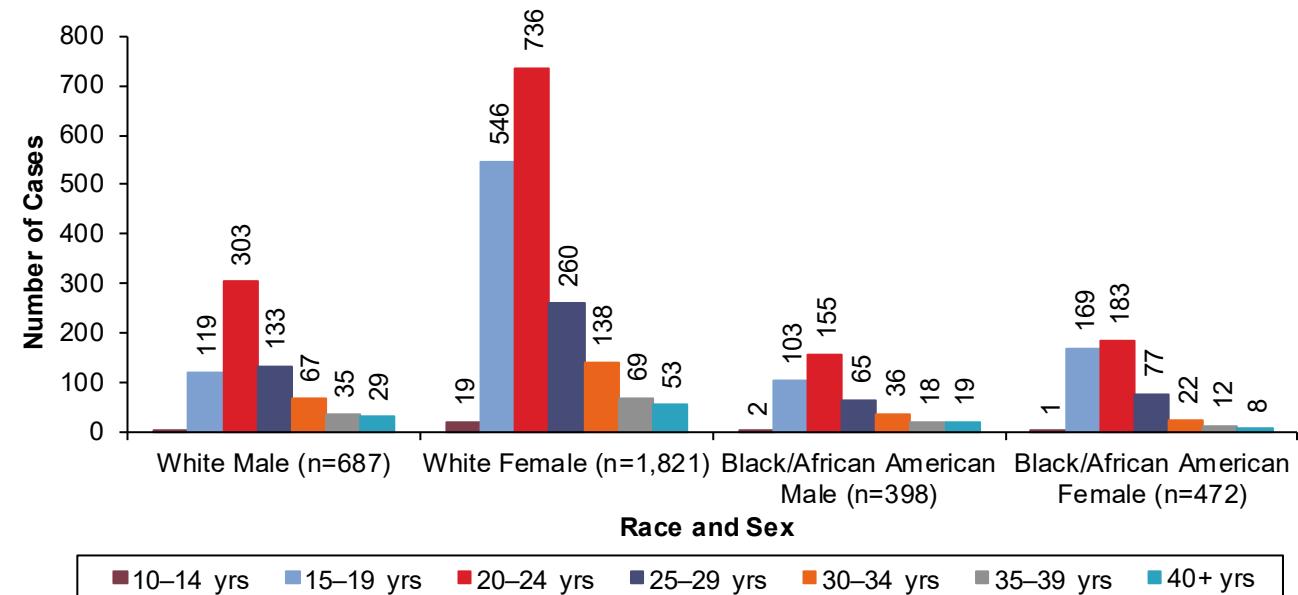
In Central HIV Care Region, there were 53 reported early latent syphilis cases in 2020. The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased in 2020 among white females (22), Black/African American males (14), and white males (14) (Figure 8).

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Central HIV Care Region, 2020



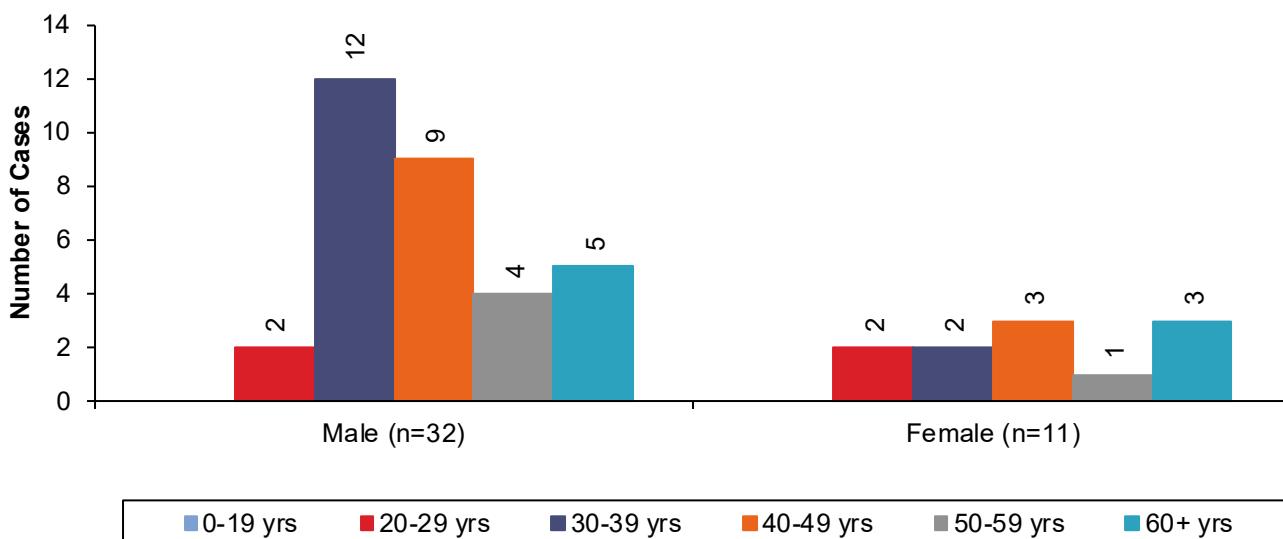
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (579) followed by white males (346) (Figure 9). The largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (1,821) followed by white males (687) (Figure 10). The largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

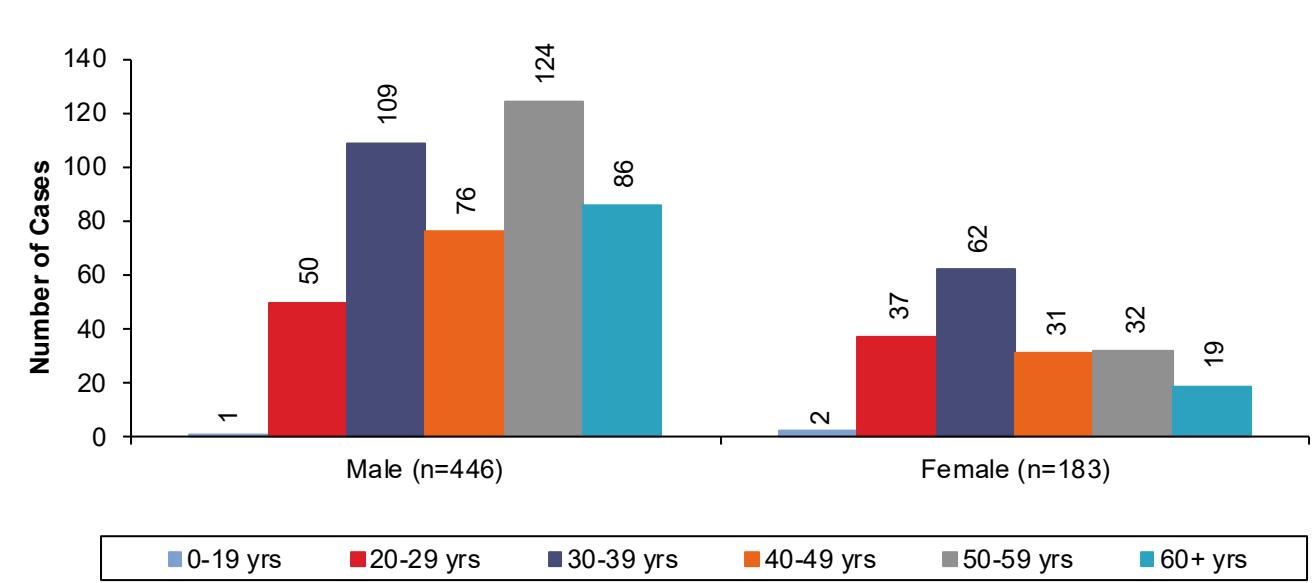
Epi Profiles Summary: Central HIV Care Region

**Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Central HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Central HIV Care Region, 2020**

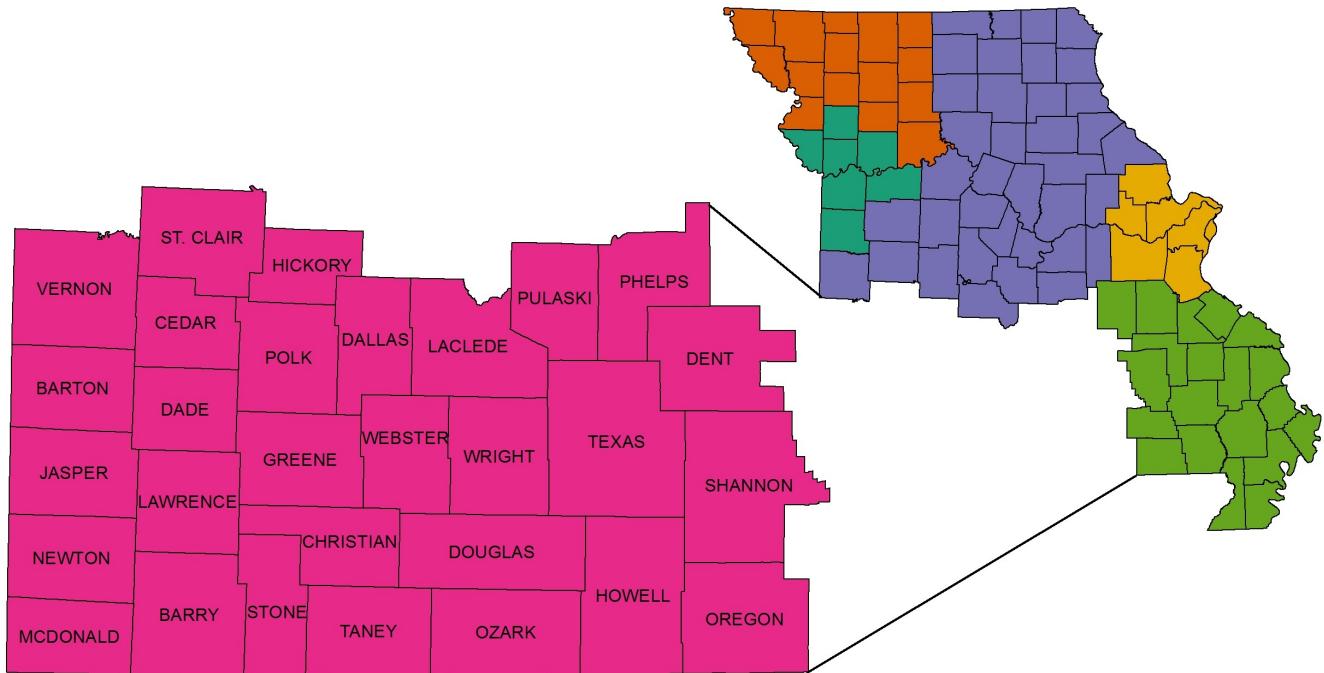


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 43 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Central HIV Care Region during 2020 (Figure 11). Males represented 74.4% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the highest proportion of cases was 30-39 year olds. Among females, the highest proportion of cases was between 40-49 year olds.

In 2020, there were 629 hepatitis C cases reported in the Central HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 70.9% were male. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis C cases among males and females. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years and older at age of diagnosis. Among females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 30-39 years of age at diagnosis.

SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2019

County	Black/African American			Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
	White									
Barry County	30,255	84.5%	178	0.5%	3,557	9.9%	795	2.2%	347	1.0% 35,789
Barton County	10,866	92.4%	63	0.5%	338	2.9%	62	0.5%	151	1.3% 11,754
Cedar County	13,512	94.2%	59	0.4%	353	2.5%	63	0.4%	111	0.8% 14,349
Christian County	82,314	92.9%	721	0.8%	2,763	3.1%	614	0.7%	528	0.6% 1,655 1.9% 88,595
Dade County	7,045	93.2%	33	0.4%	173	2.3%	42	0.6%	70	0.9% 198 2.6% 7,561
Dallas County	15,903	94.2%	68	0.4%	378	2.2%	65	0.4%	147	0.9% 317 1.9% 16,878
Dent County	14,614	93.8%	95	0.6%	298	1.9%	120	0.8%	168	1.1% 278 1.8% 15,573
Douglas County	12,473	94.6%	54	0.4%	234	1.8%	44	0.3%	103	0.8% 277 2.1% 13,185
Greene County	255,087	87.0%	9,696	3.3%	11,576	3.9%	6,563	2.2%	1,789	0.6% 8,375 2.9% 293,086
Hickory County	8,992	94.2%	55	0.6%	195	2.0%	24	0.3%	95	1.0% 183 1.9% 9,544
Howell County	37,741	94.1%	226	0.6%	890	2.2%	284	0.7%	267	0.7% 709 1.8% 40,117
Jasper County	101,371	83.6%	2,431	2.0%	10,270	8.5%	1,461	1.2%	1,841	1.5% 3,954 3.3% 121,328
Laclede County	33,321	93.3%	305	0.9%	918	2.6%	208	0.6%	243	0.7% 728 2.0% 35,723
Lawrence County	33,902	88.4%	197	0.5%	3,033	7.9%	185	0.5%	327	0.9% 711 1.9% 38,355
McDonald County	17,540	76.8%	417	1.8%	2,603	11.4%	322	1.4%	557	2.4% 1,398 6.1% 22,837
Newton County	49,907	85.7%	538	0.9%	3,247	5.6%	839	1.4%	1,346	2.3% 2,359 4.1% 58,236
Oregon County	9,872	93.8%	42	0.4%	203	1.9%	33	0.3%	148	1.4% 231 2.2% 10,529
Ozark County	8,704	94.9%	16	0.2%	187	2.0%	21	0.2%	84	0.9% 162 1.8% 9,174
Phelps County	39,483	88.6%	916	2.1%	1,255	2.8%	1,636	3.7%	293	0.7% 990 2.2% 44,573
Polk County	30,030	93.4%	286	0.9%	813	2.5%	258	0.8%	228	0.7% 534 1.7% 32,149
Pulaski County	36,365	69.1%	5,908	11.2%	6,194	11.8%	1,481	2.8%	442	0.8% 2,217 4.2% 52,607
Shannon County	7,635	93.5%	34	0.4%	166	2.0%	21	0.3%	108	1.3% 202 2.5% 8,166
St. Clair County	8,870	94.4%	57	0.6%	214	2.3%	27	0.3%	80	0.9% 149 1.6% 9,397
Stone County	30,215	94.6%	119	0.4%	767	2.4%	126	0.4%	263	0.8% 462 1.4% 31,952
Taney County	49,308	88.2%	862	1.5%	3,484	6.2%	627	1.1%	464	0.8% 1,183 2.1% 55,928
Texas County	23,068	90.8%	950	3.7%	566	2.2%	90	0.4%	216	0.9% 508 2.0% 25,398
Vernon County	19,255	93.6%	193	0.9%	477	2.3%	131	0.6%	139	0.7% 368 1.8% 20,563
Webster County	37,236	94.0%	439	1.1%	858	2.2%	129	0.3%	262	0.7% 668 1.7% 39,592
Wright County	17,304	94.6%	110	0.6%	414	2.3%	71	0.4%	127	0.7% 263 1.4% 18,289
Region Total	1,042,188	88.2%	25,068	2.1%	56,424	4.8%	16,342	1.4%	10,944	0.9% 30,261 2.6% 1,181,227

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southwest HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

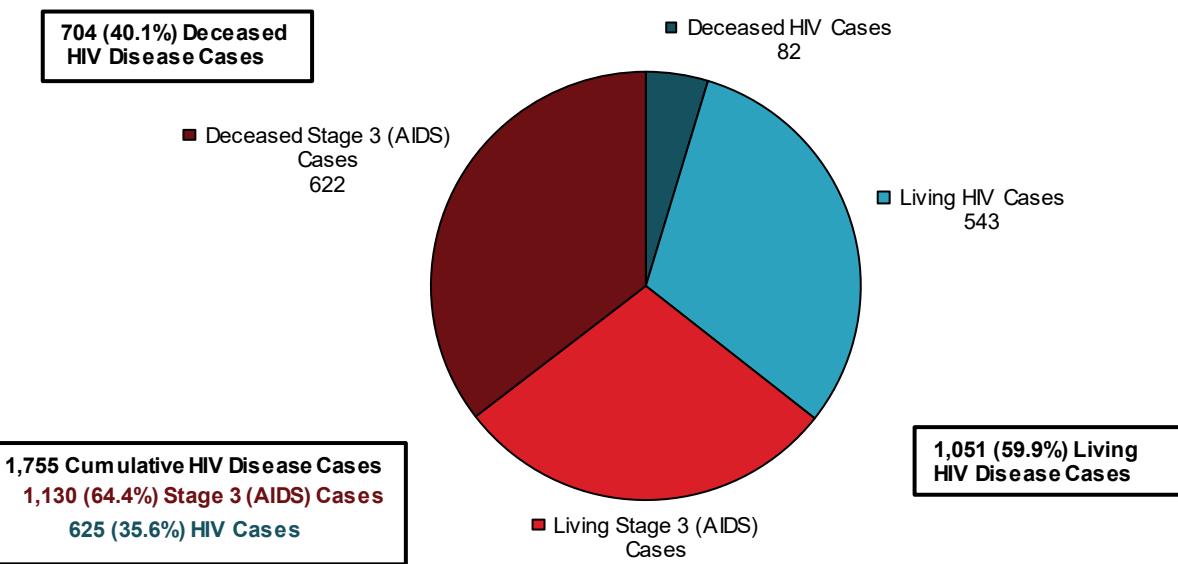
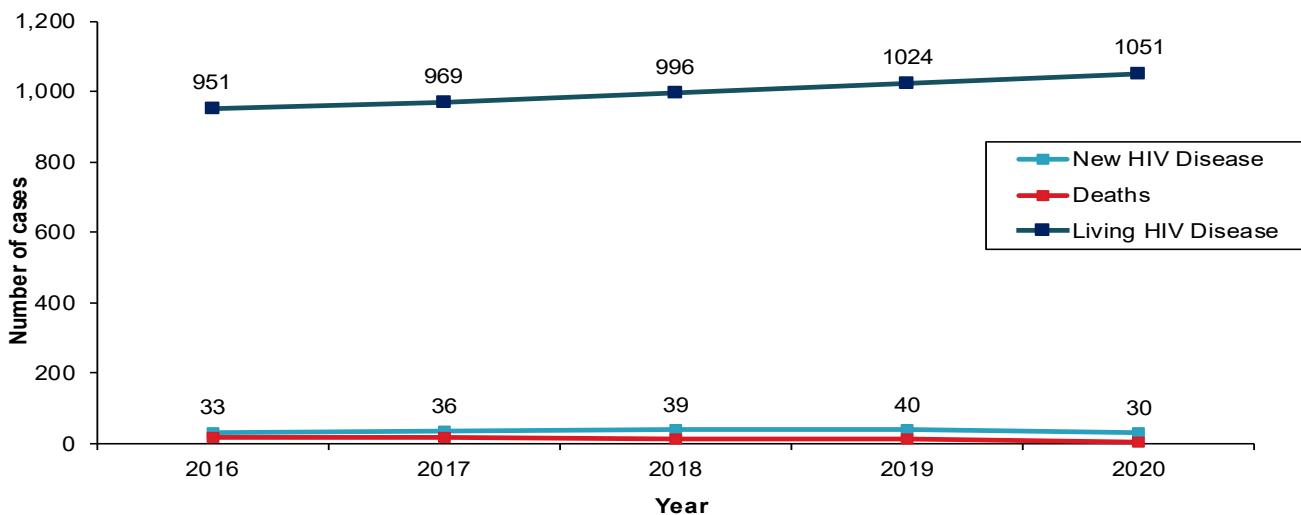


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2016-2020



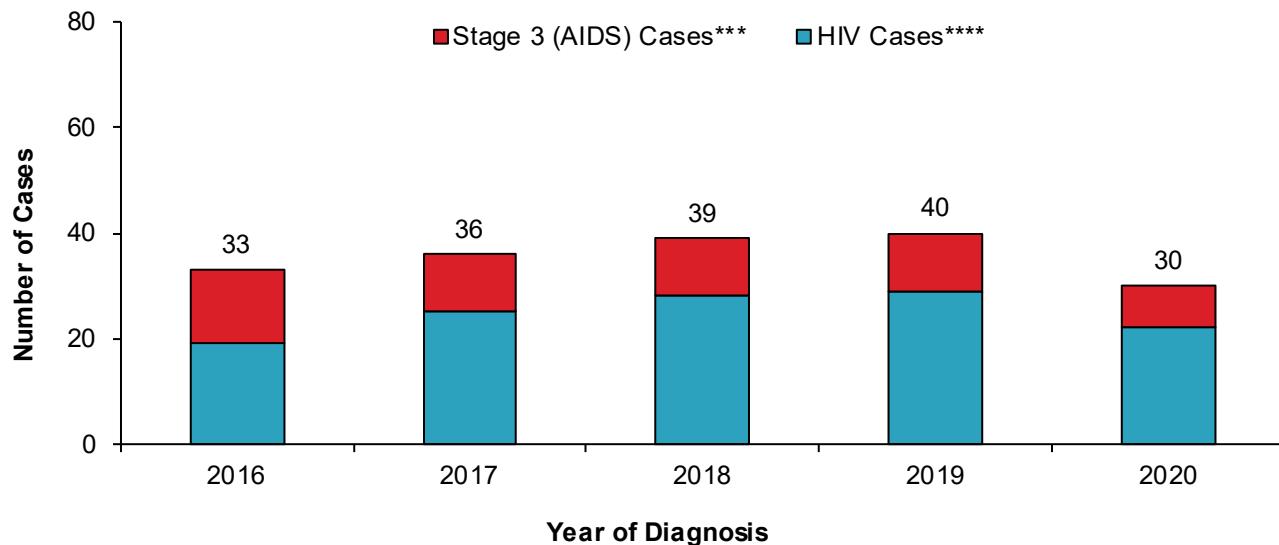
*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 1,755 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southwest HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59.9% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 543 were classified as HIV cases and 508 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2020.

At the end of 2020, there were 1,051 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased over time. There were 30 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



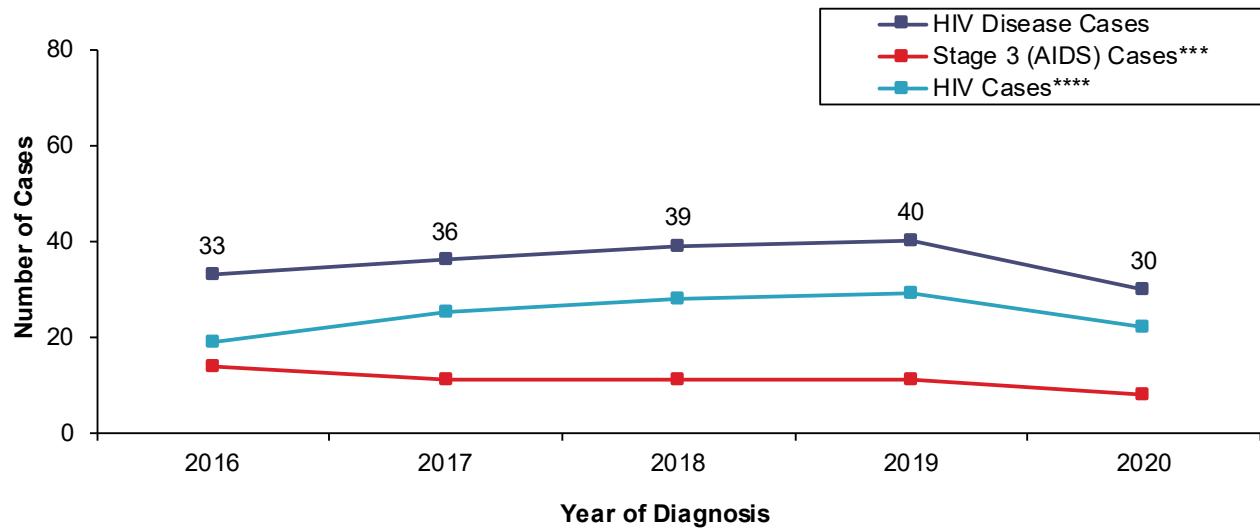
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

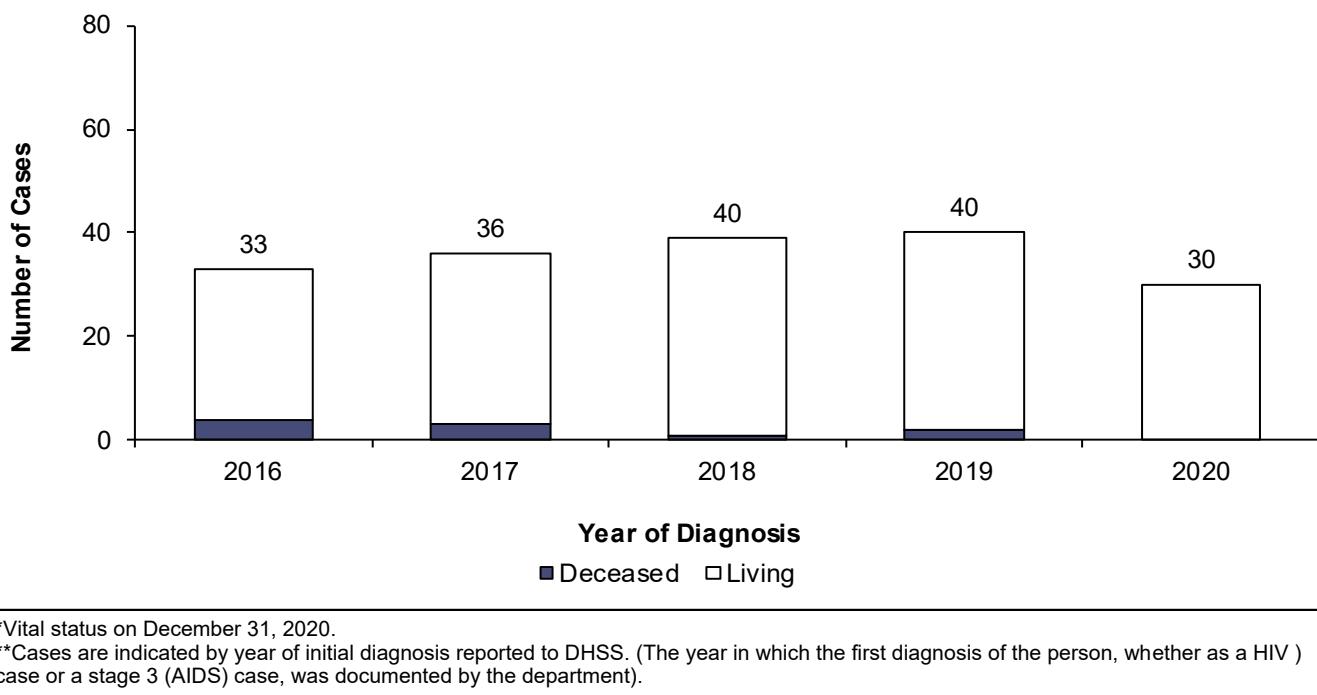
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as a HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

The number of new diagnoses remained stable with slight fluctuations between 2016 and 2020 in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new HIV disease cases decreased in 2020. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



Of the 33 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 10 (30%) were deceased by the end of 2020 (Figure 5). Among the 30 persons first diagnosed in 2020, no deaths have been reported to DHSS at the end of 2020. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	429	104.0%	73.2	418	82.3%	71.3	847	80.6%	144.5
Female	114	21.0%	19.2	90	17.7%	15.1	204	19.4%	34.3
Total	543	125.0%	46.0	508	100.0%	43.0	1,051	100.0%	89.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	408	75.1%	39.1	399	78.5%	38.3	807	76.8%	77.4
Black/African American	75	13.8%	299.2	56	11.0%	223.4	131	12.5%	522.6
Hispanic	29	5.3%	51.4	34	6.7%	60.3	63	6.0%	111.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	1.7%	55.1	7	1.4%	42.8	16	1.5%	97.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.2%	9.1	1	0.1%	9.1
Two or More Races/Unknown	22	4.1%	--	11	2.2%	--	33	3.1%	--
Total	543	100.0%	46.0	508	100.0%	43.0	1,051	100.0%	89.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	333	77.6%	64.8	338	80.9%	65.8	671	79.2%	130.6
Black/African American Male	47	11.0%	316.3	42	10.0%	282.6	89	10.5%	598.9
Hispanic Male	24	5.6%	80.9	25	6.0%	84.2	49	5.8%	165.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	7	1.6%	94.7	4	1.0%	54.1	11	1.3%	148.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.2%	18.0	1	0.1%	18.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	18	4.2%	--	8	1.9%	--	26	3.1%	--
Total	429	100.0%	73.2	418	100.0%	71.3	847	100.0%	144.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	75	65.8%	14.2	61	67.8%	11.5	136	66.7%	25.7
Black/African American Female	28	24.6%	274.3	14	15.6%	137.2	42	20.6%	411.5
Hispanic Female	5	4.4%	18.7	9	10.0%	33.6	14	6.9%	52.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	1.8%	22.4	3	3.3%	33.5	5	2.5%	55.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	4	3.5%	--	3	3.3%	--	7	3.4%	--
Total	114	100.0%	19.2	90	100.0%	15.1	204	100.0%	34.3
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	0.4%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.2%	1.2
13-18	5	0.9%	5.5	1	0.2%	1.1	6	0.6%	6.6
19-24	21	3.9%	19.9	1	0.2%	0.9	22	2.1%	20.8
25-44	237	43.6%	82.9	114	22.4%	39.9	351	33.4%	122.8
45-64	251	46.2%	86.4	312	61.4%	107.4	563	53.6%	193.9
65+	27	5.0%	12.5	80	15.7%	36.9	107	10.2%	49.4
Total	543	100.0%	46.0	508	100.0%	43.0	1,051	100.0%	89.0

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southwest HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019, DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

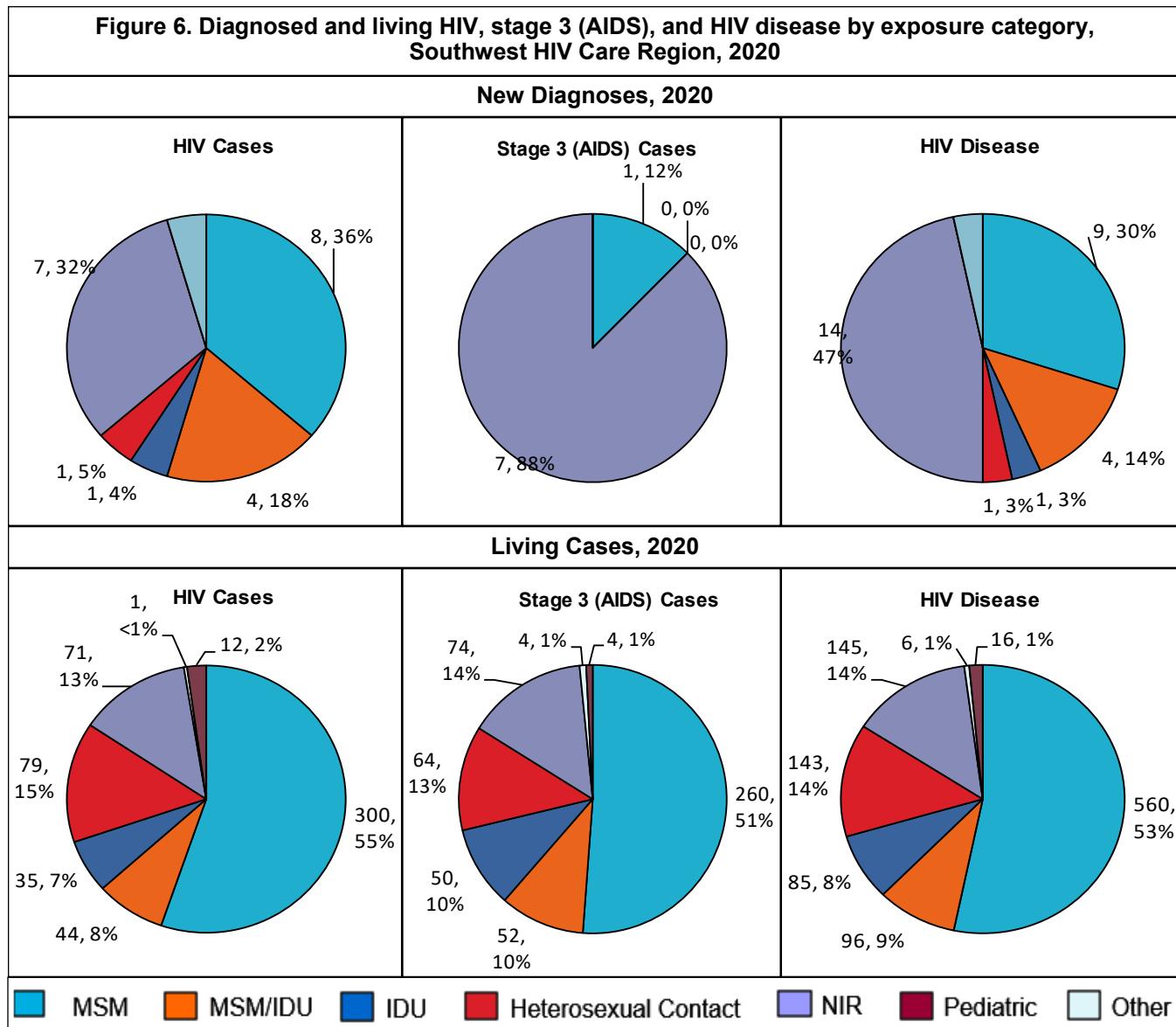
NEW DIAGNOSES									
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	15	68.2%	2.6	5	62.5%	0.9	20	66.7%	3.4
Female	7	31.8%	1.2	3	37.5%	0.5	10	33.3%	1.7
Total	22	100.0%	1.9	8	100.0%	0.7	30	100.0%	2.5
Race/Ethnicity									
White	10	45.5%	1.0	3	37.5%	0.3	13	43.3%	1.2
Black/African American	4	18.2%	16.0	1	12.5%	4.0	5	16.7%	19.9
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	2	25.0%	3.5	2	6.7%	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	9.1%	12.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	6.7%	12.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	6	27.3%	--	2	25.0%	--	8	26.7%	--
Total	22	100.0%	1.9	8	100.0%	0.7	30	100.0%	2.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	8	53.3%	1.6	2	40.0%	0.4	10	50.0%	1.9
Black/African American Male	2	13.3%	13.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	10.0%	13.5
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	2	40.0%	6.7	2	10.0%	6.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	6.7%	13.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.0%	13.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	4	26.7%	--	1	20.0%	--	5	25.0%	--
Total	15	100.0%	2.6	5	100.0%	0.9	20	100.0%	3.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	28.6%	0.4	1	33.3%	0.2	3	30.0%	0.6
Black/African American Female	2	28.6%	19.6	1	33.3%	9.8	3	30.0%	29.4
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	14.3%	11.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	10.0%	11.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	2	28.6%	--	1	33.3%	--	3	30.0%	--
Total	7	100.0%	1.2	3	100.0%	0.5	10	100.0%	1.7
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	4.5%	0.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.3%	0.6
13-18	2	9.1%	2.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	6.7%	2.2
19-24	3	13.6%	2.8	0	0.0%	0.0	3	10.0%	2.8
25-44	11	50.0%	3.8	1	12.5%	0.3	12	40.0%	4.2
45-64	5	22.7%	1.7	6	75.0%	2.1	11	36.7%	3.8
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	12.5%	0.5	1	3.3%	0.5
Total	22	100.0%	1.9	8	100.0%	0.7	30	100.0%	2.5

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.
***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
[†]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Of the 1,051 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 80.6% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 4.2 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of persons living with HIV disease (76.8%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 6.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.4 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 4.6 times as high as the rate for whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times as high as the rate for whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 16 as high as the rate among whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 2 times as high as the rate among whites. The difference in the rates between Hispanic and white females should be interpreted with some caution due to the small number of Hispanic females living with HIV disease.

Of the 30 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 26.6% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2020 (Table 2). Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (45.5) and stage 3 (AIDS) cases (37.5%).



Among all known exposure categories, the largest proportion of cases was attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) cases					
	Diagnosed 2020*			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Greene County	11	50.0%	3.8	247	45.5%	84.3	2	25.0%	0.7	207	40.7%	70.6
Jasper County	2	9.1%	1.6	79	14.5%	65.1	2	25.0%	1.6	78	15.4%	64.3
Pulaski County	2	9.1%	3.8	36	6.6%	68.4	0	0.0%	0.0	20	3.9%	38.0
Christian County	3	13.6%	3.4	30	5.5%	33.9	1	12.5%	1.1	20	3.9%	22.6
Taney County	2	9.1%	3.6	23	4.2%	41.1	0	0.0%	0.0	23	4.5%	41.1
Remainder of Region	2	9.1%	0.4	128	23.6%	22.5	3	37.5%	0.5	160	31.5%	28.1
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	22	100.0%	1.9	543	100.0%	46.0	8	100.0%	0.7	508	100.0%	43.0

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 MDHSS estimates.

The largest numbers of new HIV cases (11) were diagnosed in Greene Counties (Table 3). The highest rates of persons living with HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) were observed among persons diagnosed in Greene County.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	6	75.0%	241	80.3%	1	100.0%	221	85.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	23	7.7%	0	0.0%	20	7.7%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	20	6.7%	0	0.0%	11	4.2%
Other/Unknown	2	25.0%	16	5.3%	0	0.0%	8	3.1%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	8	100.0%	300	100.0%	1	100.0%	260	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
19-24	5	1.1%	1	2.3%	1	3.2%	9	1.6%
25-44	147	31.8%	23	53.5%	18	58.1%	204	36.4%
45-64	258	55.8%	16	37.2%	8	25.8%	286	51.1%
65+	52	11.3%	3	7.0%	4	12.9%	60	10.7%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	462	100.0%	43	100.0%	31	100.0%	560	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	230	83.3%	21	7.6%	13	4.7%	276	49.3%
Jasper County	65	81.3%	7	8.8%	5	6.3%	80	14.3%
Taney County	20	90.9%	1	4.5%	1	4.5%	22	3.9%
Remaining Counties	118	89.4%	1	0.8%	9	6.8%	132	23.6%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	462	82.5%	43	7.7%	31	5.5%	560	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were eight new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) case diagnoses. There were 560 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southwest HIV Care Region. Whites represented the greatest proportion of living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

The greatest proportion of living cases attributed to MSM was between 45-64 years old (51.1%) at the end of 2020 (Table 5). The greatest proportion of Blacks/African Americans (53.5%) and Hispanics (58.1%) were between 25-44 years of age. The greatest proportion of whites were between the ages of 45-64 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number of MSM living with HIV in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 6). Whites accounted for the largest number of MSM living with HIV in Greene County.

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	50.0%	40	90.9%	0	--	46	88.5%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	3	5.8%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	--	2	3.8%
Other/Unknown	2	50.0%	3	6.8%	0	--	1	1.9%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	4	100.0%	44	100.0%	0	--	52	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
25-44	30	34.9%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	36	50.0%
45-64	46	53.5%	3	100.0%	1	25.0%	50	52.1%
65+	9	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	9.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	86	100.0%	3	100.0%	4	100.0%	96	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	46	54.8%
Jasper County	13	15.5%
Remaining Counties	25	29.8%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	84	100.0%

There were four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 96 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southwest HIV Care Region. Whites comprised a greater proportion of those living with HIV (90.9%) compared to the proportion of those living with stage 3 (AIDS) (88.5%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). Among whites and Black/African Americans, the largest number of living cases was 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. The greatest proportion of Hispanics is between 25-44 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number (46) of MSM/IDU living with HIV in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 9).

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	18	51.4%	0	--	22	44.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	2	5.7%	0	--	4	8.0%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	4.0%
White Female	1	100.0%	13	37.1%	0	--	17	34.0%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	2	5.7%	0	--	2	4.0%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	3	6.0%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	35	100.0%	0	--	50	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	11	27.5%	1	16.7%	10	33.3%	1	25.0%	25	29.4%
45-64	23	57.5%	4	66.7%	20	66.7%	3	75.0%	53	62.4%
65+	6	15.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	8.2%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	40	100.0%	6	100.0%	30	100.0%	4	100.0%	85	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Greene County	31	42.5%
Jasper County	13	17.8%
Remaining Counties	29	39.7%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	73	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 85 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the Southwest HIV Care Region. Of the living HIV disease cases, none were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. White males represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases (51.4%) and the largest proportion of stage 3 (AIDS) cases (44%).

Overall, persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest number (53) of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 11).

Greene County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2020 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	7	8.9%	0	--	11	17.5%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	6	7.6%	0	--	6	9.5%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	--	1	1.6%
White Female	0	0.0%	46	58.2%	0	--	29	46.0%
Black/African American Female	1	100.0%	15	19.0%	0	--	7	11.1%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	0	--	4	6.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	79	100.0%	0	--	63	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African American				Black/African American				Total*	
	White Males		American Males		White Females		American Females		Cases	%**
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	1	4.5%	3	2.1%
25-44	2	11.1%	1	8.3%	19	25.3%	3	13.6%	32	22.4%
45-64	11	61.1%	9	75.0%	50	66.7%	17	77.3%	96	67.1%
65+	5	27.8%	2	16.7%	4	5.3%	1	4.5%	12	8.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	18	100.0%	12	100.0%	75	100.0%	22	100.0%	143	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	22	51.2%	20	46.5%	0	0.0%	43	30.1%
Jasper County	15	68.2%	3	13.6%	4	18.2%	22	15.4%
Pulaski County	11	100.0%	8	72.7%	0	0.0%	11	7.7%
Remaining Counties	41	80.4%	3	5.9%	2	3.9%	51	35.7%
SOUTHWEST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	93	65.0%	34	23.8%	8	5.6%	143	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the Southwest HIV Care Region (Table 13). There were 143 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2020 in the Southwest HIV Care Region. White females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (58.2%) and stage 3 (AIDS) (46%) cases.

At the end of 2020, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all races and genders (Table 14).

Greene County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 (Table 15). Whites were the greatest proportion among all counties.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

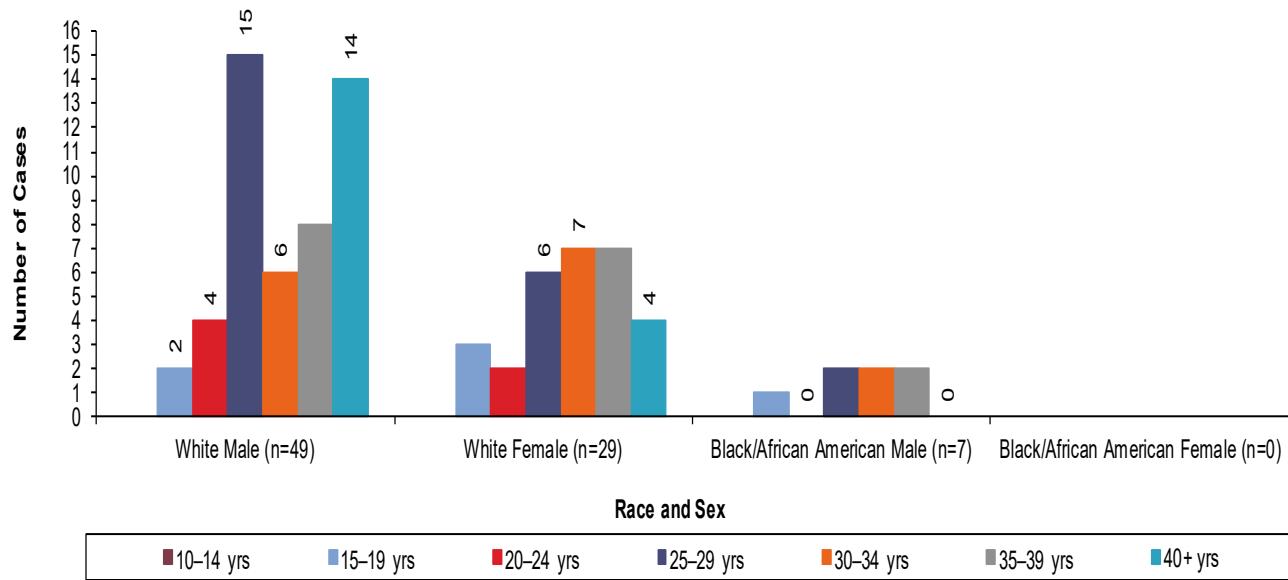
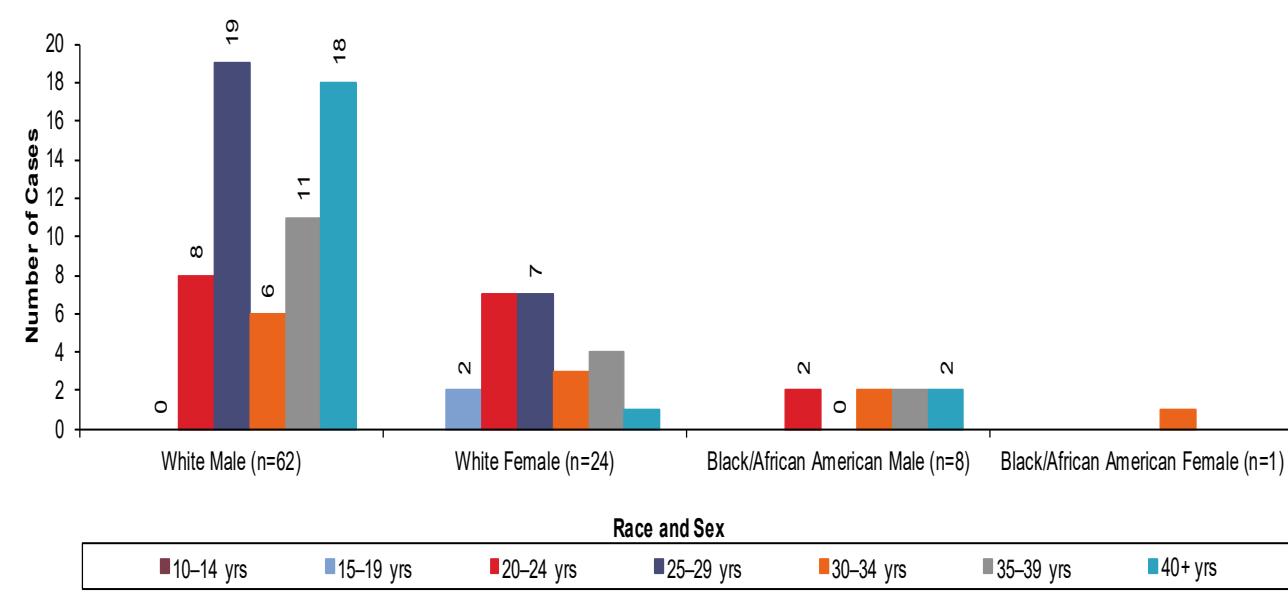


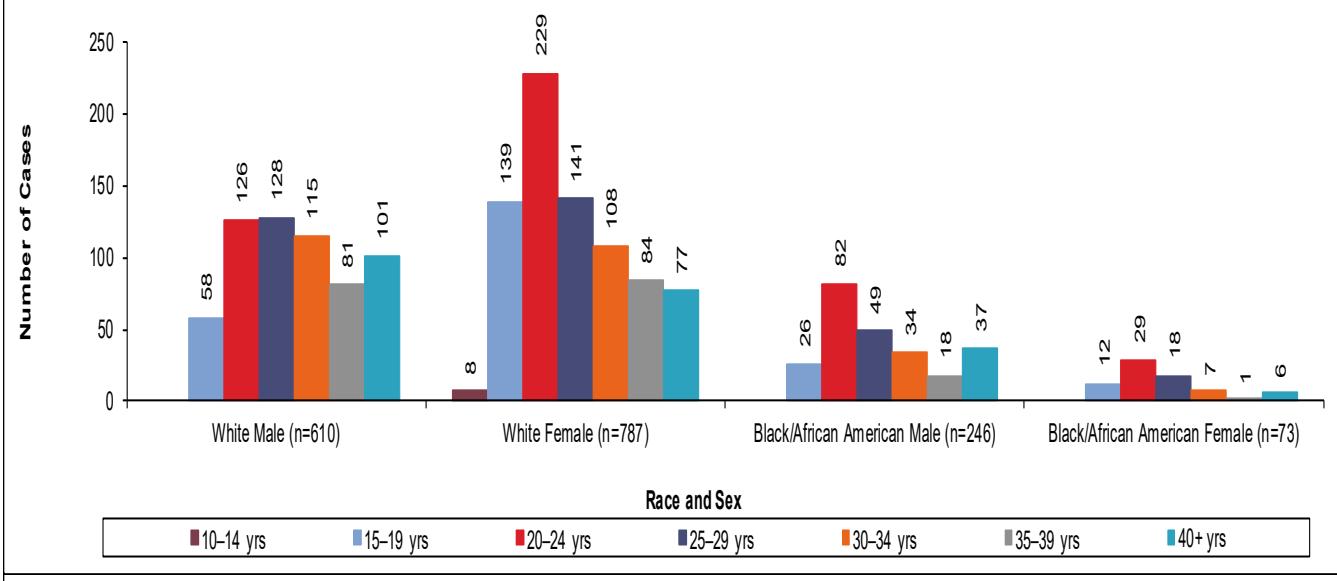
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020



In the Southwest HIV Care Region, there were 66 P&S syphilis cases reported (Figure 7). The largest proportion of P&S syphilis cases were reported in white males (46) followed by white females (16). There were no cases in Black/African American females.

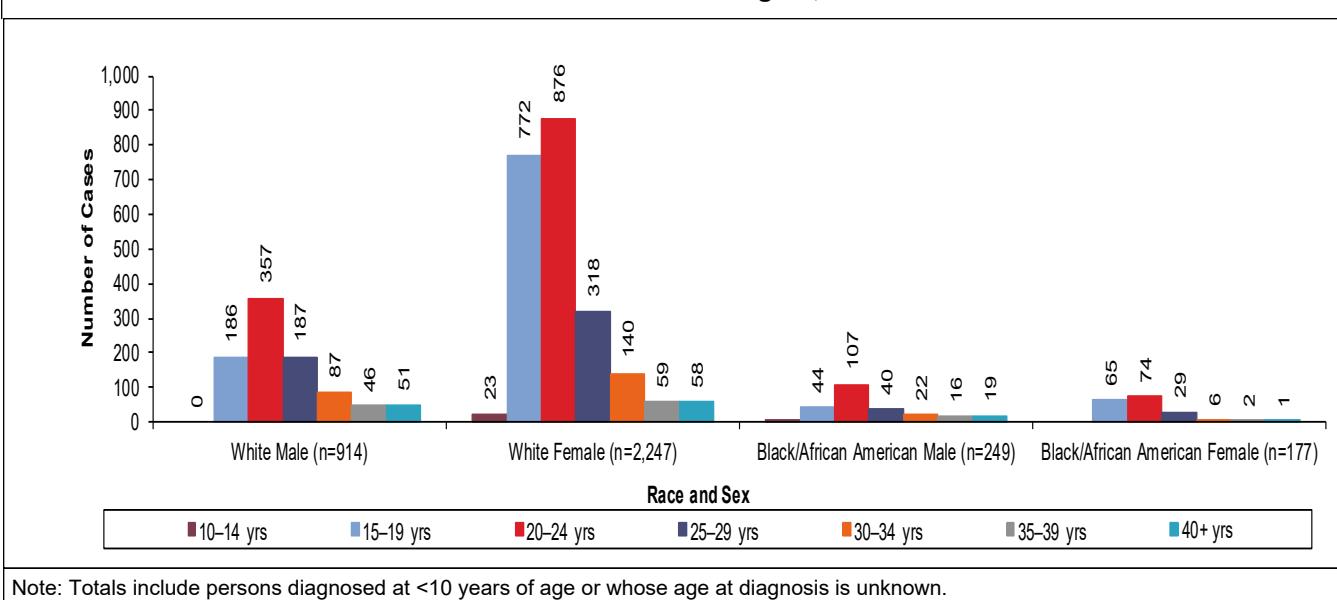
There were 77 early latent syphilis cases reported (Figure 8). The largest proportion of early latent syphilis cases were reported in white males (56). There was only one case reported among Black/African American females.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020



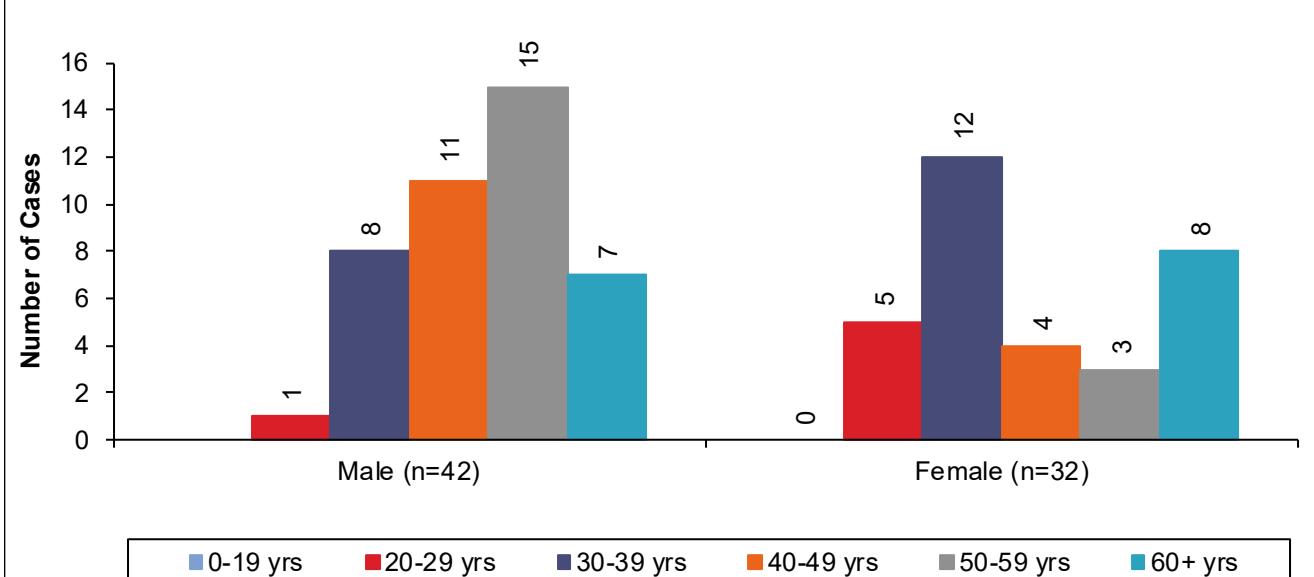
Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 1881 gonorrhea cases reported in the Southwest HIV Region Care Region (Figure 9). The largest totals of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (215) and white males (187). Persons 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

There were 4575 chlamydia cases reported (Figure 10). The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were white females (2723) followed by white males (1315). Persons 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

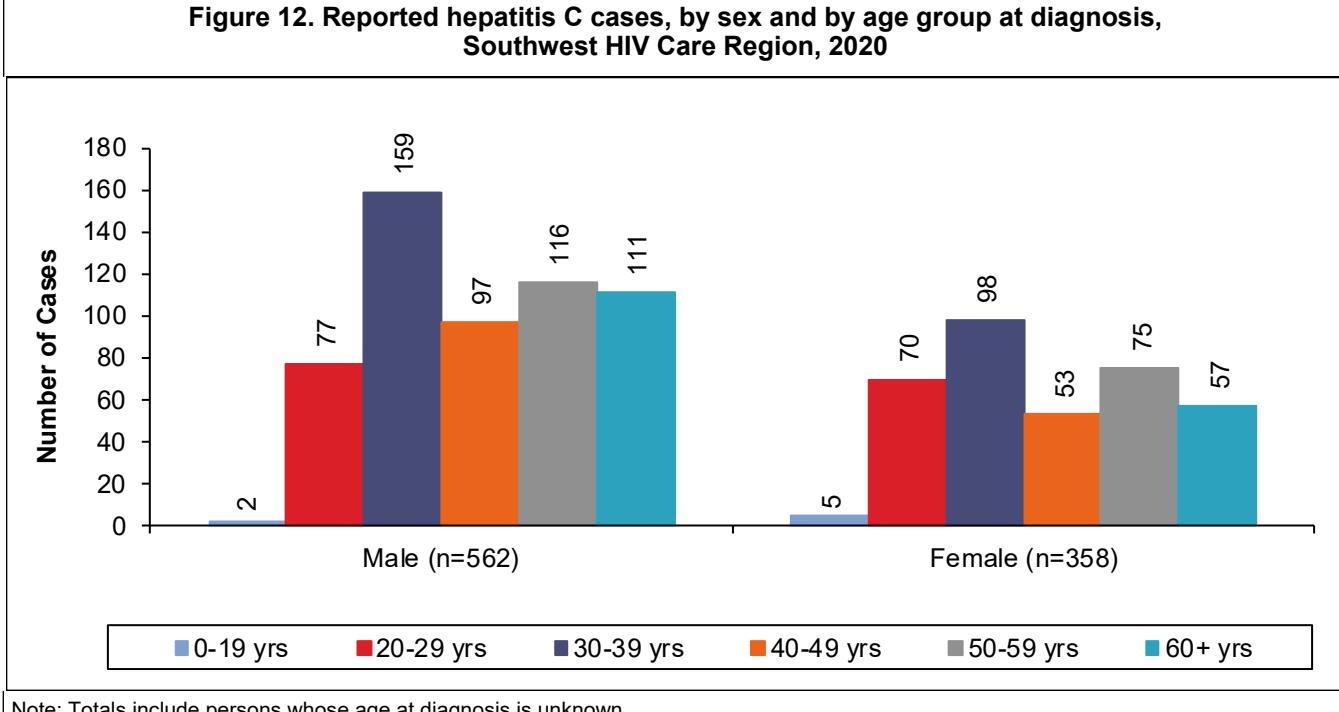
Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Care Region, 2020

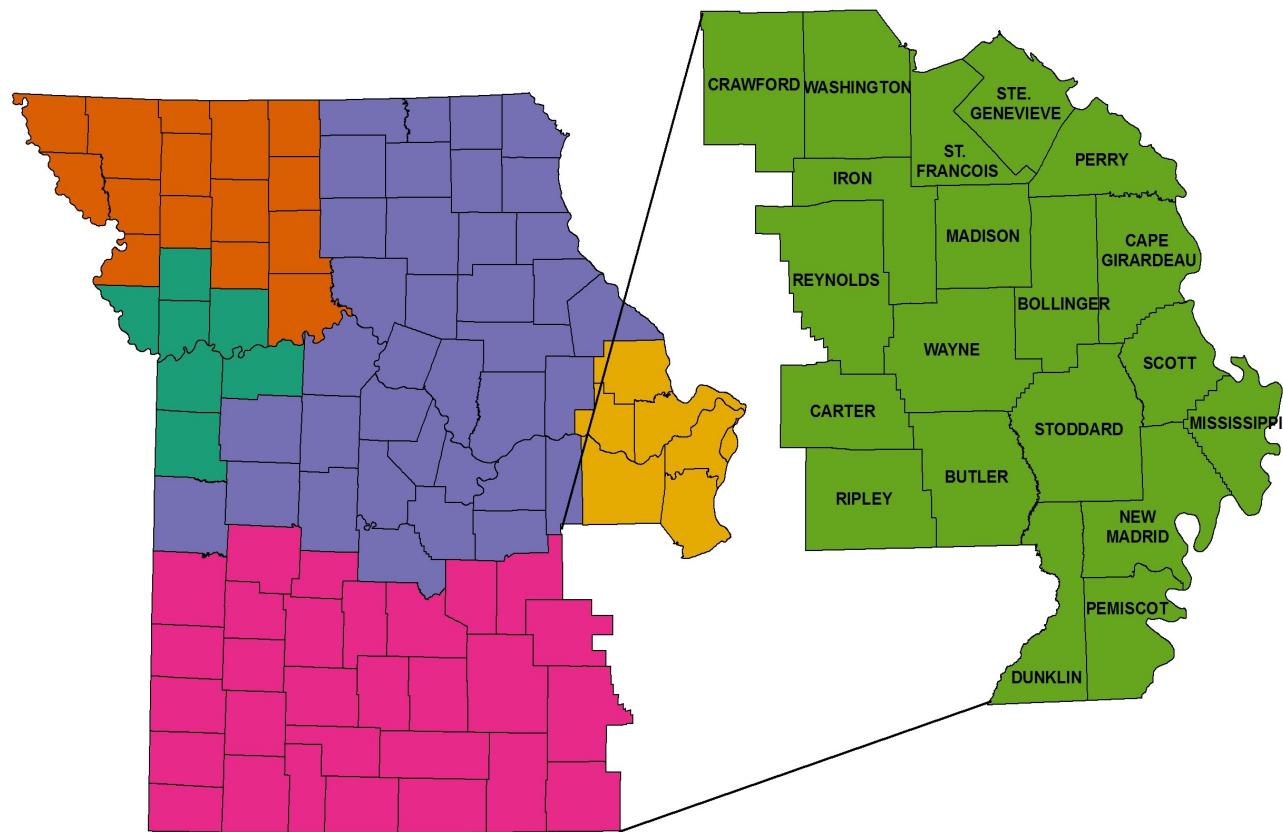


Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 84 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southwest HIV Care Region during 2020 (Figure 11). There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest number of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years of age. Among females, the largest number of cases was reported among persons 40-49 years of age.

In 2020, there were 1,188 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southwest HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Males represented the largest proportion of hepatitis C cases at 58.83%. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Those 50-59 years of age represented the largest proportion of cases among males. Among females, the largest number of cases was reported among persons 30-39 years of age.

SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2019													
County	White	Black/African American		Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other Race		Total			
		American	Hispanic			Native	Race						
Bollinger County	11,631	95.9%	61	0.5%	179	1.5%	27	0.2%	91	0.8%	144	1.2%	12,133
Butler County	37,535	88.4%	2,313	5.4%	938	2.2%	373	0.9%	265	0.6%	1,054	2.5%	42,478
Cape Girardeau County	67,441	85.5%	6,103	7.7%	1,947	2.5%	1,503	1.9%	205	0.3%	1,672	2.1%	78,871
Carter County	5,588	93.4%	30	0.5%	172	2.9%	8	0.1%	66	1.1%	118	2.0%	5,982
Crawford County	22,722	95.0%	116	0.5%	506	2.1%	73	0.3%	138	0.6%	365	1.5%	23,920
Dunklin County	23,160	79.6%	3,032	10.4%	2,031	7.0%	253	0.9%	95	0.3%	512	1.8%	29,083
Iron County	9,527	94.0%	140	1.4%	191	1.9%	15	0.1%	85	0.8%	177	1.7%	10,135
Madison County	11,437	94.6%	69	0.6%	279	2.3%	102	0.8%	49	0.4%	152	1.3%	12,088
Mississippi County	9,363	71.0%	3,242	24.6%	323	2.5%	32	0.2%	45	0.3%	175	1.3%	13,180
New Madrid County	13,597	79.6%	2,676	15.7%	360	2.1%	56	0.3%	45	0.3%	342	2.0%	17,076
Pemiscot County	10,822	68.5%	4,071	25.8%	447	2.8%	65	0.4%	51	0.3%	349	2.2%	15,805
Perry County	18,103	94.6%	124	0.6%	471	2.5%	165	0.9%	61	0.3%	212	1.1%	19,136
Reynolds County	5,843	93.2%	76	1.2%	106	1.7%	12	0.2%	62	1.0%	171	2.7%	6,270
Ripley County	12,612	94.9%	76	0.6%	206	1.6%	40	0.3%	131	1.0%	223	1.7%	13,288
Scott County	31,803	83.1%	4,543	11.9%	932	2.4%	168	0.4%	129	0.3%	705	1.8%	38,280
St. Francois County	61,558	91.6%	3,042	4.5%	1,113	1.7%	306	0.5%	252	0.4%	944	1.4%	67,215
Ste. Genevieve County	17,100	95.6%	153	0.9%	224	1.3%	46	0.3%	53	0.3%	318	1.8%	17,894
Stoddard County	27,621	95.2%	356	1.2%	534	1.8%	102	0.4%	95	0.3%	317	1.1%	29,025
Washington County	23,243	94.0%	609	2.5%	375	1.5%	74	0.3%	103	0.4%	326	1.3%	24,730
Wayne County	12,169	94.3%	104	0.8%	231	1.8%	36	0.3%	69	0.5%	302	2.3%	12,911
Region Total	432,875	88.4%	30,936	6.3%	11,565	2.4%	3,456	0.7%	2,090	0.4%	8,578	1.8%	489,500

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982—2020

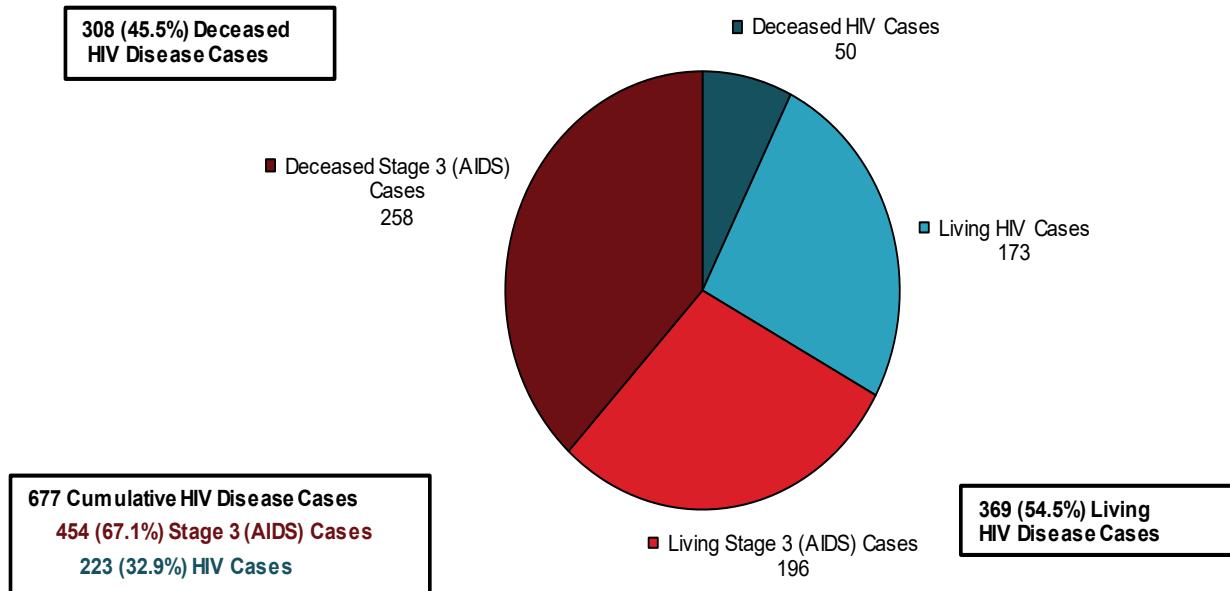
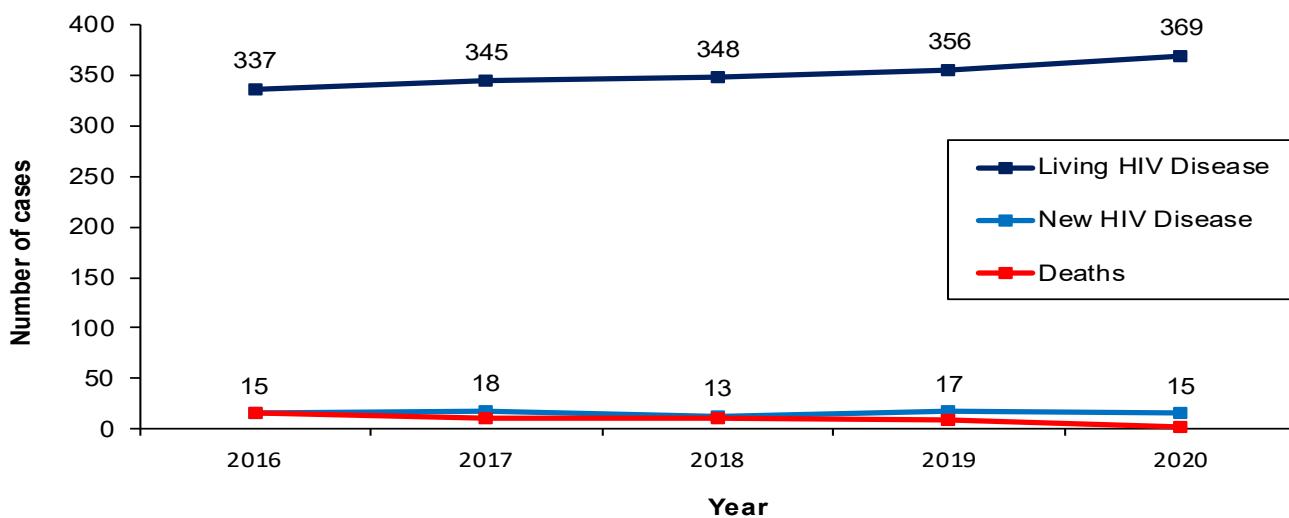


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016—2020



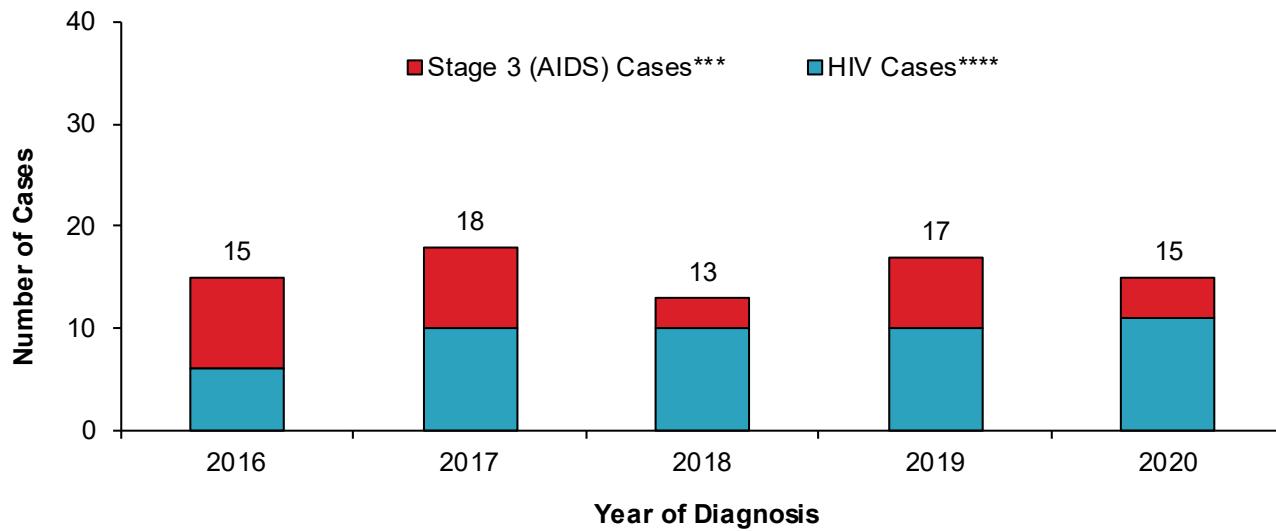
*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2020, there have been a total of 677 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 54.5% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2020. Among those living with HIV disease, 173 were classified as HIV cases and 196 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases at the end of 2020.

At the end of 2020, there were 369 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 15 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2020. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2016 and 2020. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016—2020**



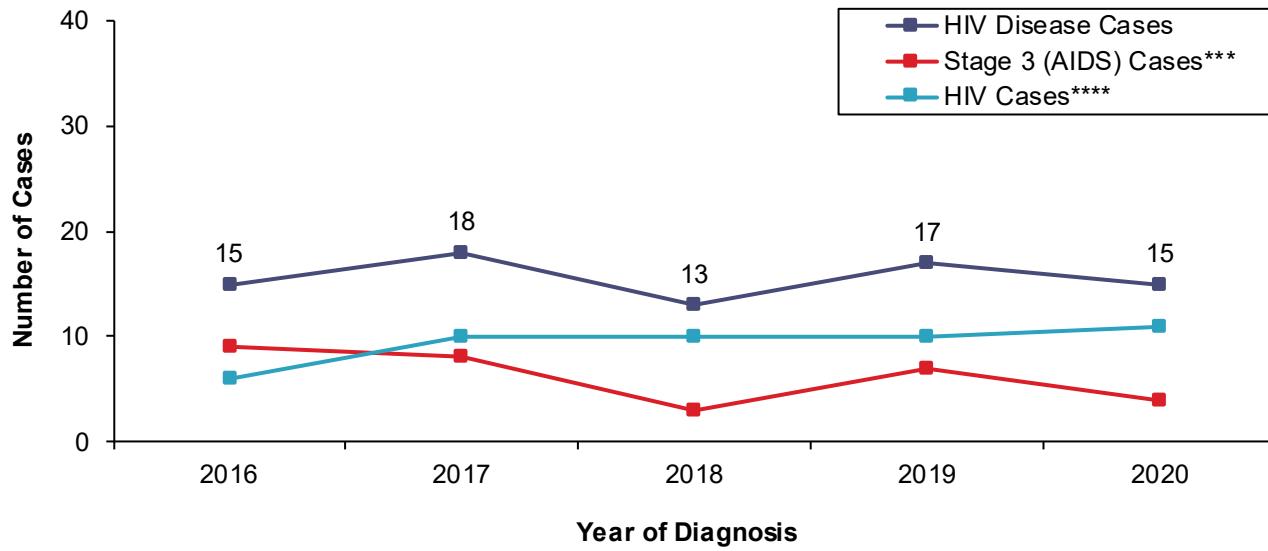
*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016-2020**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case

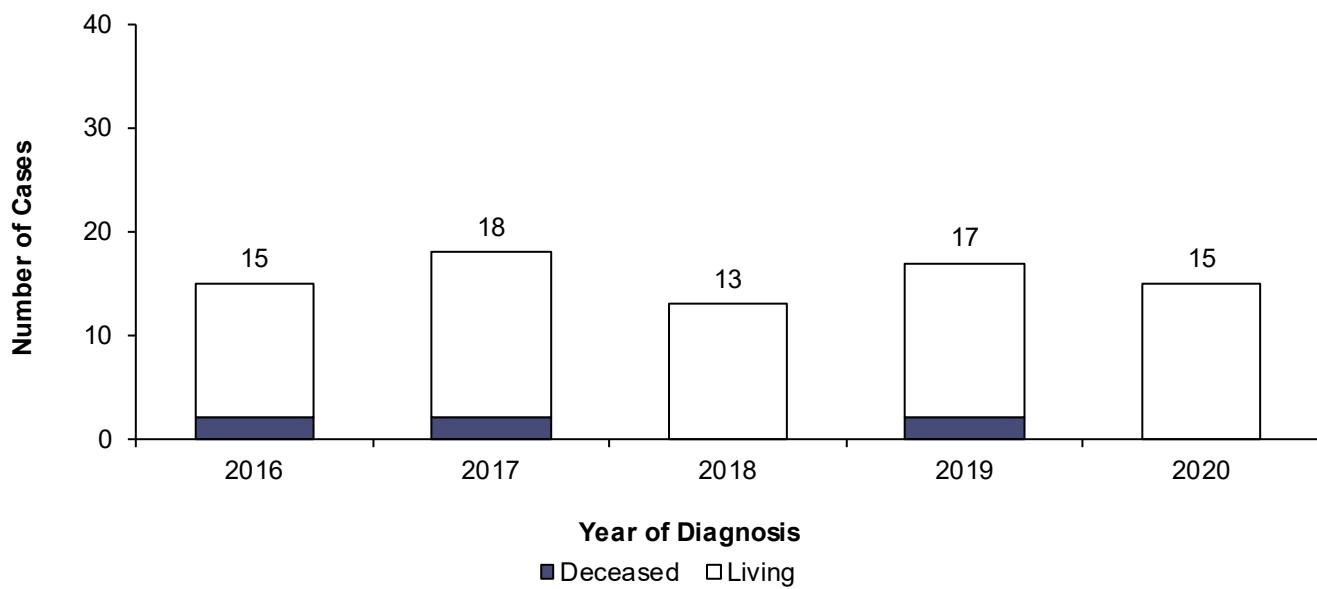
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2020.

The number of new diagnoses fluctuated between 2016 and 2020 in the Southeast Region (Figures 3 and 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020**



*Vital status on December 31, 2020.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the department).

Of the 15 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, two (13%) were deceased by the end of 2020 (Figure 5). Among the 15 persons first diagnosed in 2020, no deaths had been reported to DHSS at the end of 2020. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

PREVALENCE									
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	121	69.9%	49.9	142	72.4%	58.5	263	71.3%	108.4
Female	52	30.1%	21.1	54	27.6%	21.9	106	28.7%	42.9
Total	173	100.0%	35.3	196	100.0%	40.0	369	100.0%	75.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	101	58.4%	23.3	130	66.3%	30.0	231	62.6%	53.4
Black/African American	55	31.8%	177.8	56	28.6%	181.0	111	30.1%	358.8
Hispanic	8	4.6%	69.2	3	1.5%	25.9	11	3.0%	95.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.7%	86.8	1	0.5%	28.9	4	1.1%	115.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	6	3.5%	--	6	3.1%	--	12	3.3%	--
Total	173	100.0%	35.3	196	100.0%	40.0	369	100.0%	75.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	71	58.7%	33.2	105	73.9%	49.1	176	66.9%	82.3
Black/African American Male	36	29.8%	216.8	30	21.1%	180.7	66	25.1%	397.5
Hispanic Male	6	5.0%	98.2	2	1.4%	32.7	8	3.0%	131.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	2.5%	190.5	1	0.7%	63.5	4	1.5%	254.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	5	4.1%	--	4	2.8%	--	9	3.4%	--
Total	121	100.0%	49.9	142	100.0%	58.5	263	100.0%	108.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	30	57.7%	13.7	25	46.3%	11.4	55	51.9%	25.1
Black/African American Female	19	36.5%	132.6	26	48.1%	181.4	45	42.5%	313.9
Hispanic Female	2	3.8%	36.7	1	1.9%	18.3	3	2.8%	55.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	1	1.9%	--	2	3.7%	--	3	2.8%	--
Total	52	100.0%	21.1	54	100.0%	21.9	106	100.0%	42.9
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	3	1.7%	8.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.8%	8.0
19-24	7	4.0%	19.5	1	0.5%	2.8	8	2.2%	22.3
25-44	91	52.6%	77.1	62	31.6%	52.5	153	41.5%	129.6
45-64	60	34.7%	46.8	113	57.7%	88.1	173	46.9%	134.9
65+	12	6.9%	13.1	20	10.2%	21.8	32	8.7%	34.8
Total	173	100.0%	35.3	196	100.0%	40.0	369	100.0%	75.4

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southeast HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2020.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2020.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

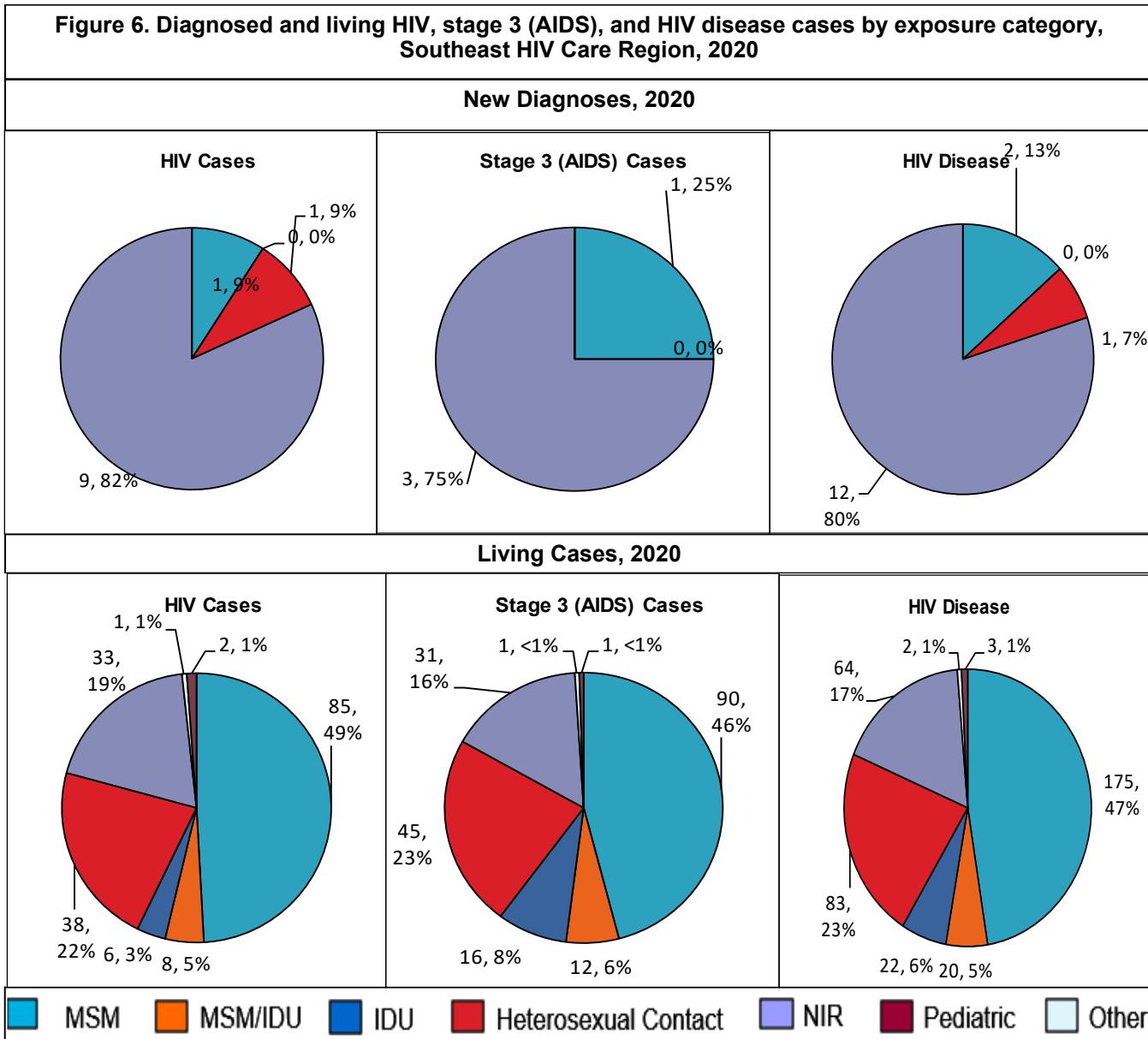
NEW DIAGNOSES									
Sex	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	7	63.6%	2.8	2	50.0%	0.8	9	60.0%	3.7
Female	4	36.4%	1.6	2	50.0%	0.8	6	40.0%	2.4
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	4	100.0%	0.8	15	100.0%	3.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	4	36.4%	0.9	2	50.0%	0.5	6	40.0%	1.4
Black/African American	4	36.4%	12.8	0	0.0%	0.0	4	26.7%	12.8
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	3	27.3%	--	2	50.0%	--	5	33.3%	--
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	4	100.0%	0.8	15	100.0%	3.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	2	28.6%	0.9	1	50.0%	0.5	3	33.3%	1.4
Black/African American Male	3	42.9%	17.8	0	0.0%	0.0	3	33.3%	17.8
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	28.6%	50.9	1	50.0%	--	3	33.3%	--
Total	7	100.0%	2.8	2	100.0%	0.8	9	100.0%	3.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	50.0%	0.9	1	50.0%	0.5	3	50.0%	1.4
Black/African American Female	1	25.0%	6.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	16.7%	6.9
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	1	25.0%	--	1	50.0%	--	2	33.3%	--
Total	4	100.0%	1.6	2	100.0%	0.8	6	100.0%	2.4
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	1	9.1%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.7%	2.6
19-24	1	9.1%	2.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.7%	2.7
25-44	7	63.6%	5.9	2	50.0%	1.7	9	60.0%	7.6
45-64	2	18.2%	1.5	2	50.0%	1.5	4	26.7%	3.0
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	4	100.0%	0.8	15	100.0%	3.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2020.
***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2020 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
†Based on age as of December 31, 2020.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Of the 369 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2020, 71.3% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.5 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (62.6%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 6.7 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was slightly higher among Hispanics at 1.8 compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.8 times as high for Blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 1.6 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 15 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2020, 26% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2020(Table 2). Males represented 60% of new diagnoses. Although whites represented the largest proportion of newly diagnosed with HIV disease (40%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among Blacks/African Americans was 9.1 times as high as the rate among whites.



Among all categories of living cases in 2020, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2020**			Living			Diagnosed 2020**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	5	45.5%	6.3	42	24.3%	53.3	0	0.0%	0.0	34	17.3%	43.1
Scott County	1	9.1%	2.6	18	10.4%	47.0	1	25.0%	2.6	18	9.2%	47.0
St. Francois County	0	0.0%	0.0	18	10.4%	26.8	0	0.0%	0.0	28	14.3%	41.7
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	6.9%	75.9	0	0.0%	0.0	8	4.1%	50.6
Dunklin County	1	9.1%	3.4	9	5.2%	30.9	0	0.0%	0.0	15	7.7%	51.6
Butler County	1	9.1%	2.4	18	10.4%	42.4	1	25.0%	2.4	24	12.2%	56.5
Remainder of Region	3	27.3%	1.4	56	32.4%	25.7	2	50.0%	0.9	69	35.2%	31.7
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%	2.2	173	100.0%	35.3	4	100.0%	0.8	196	100.0%	40.0

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the department during 2020 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
***Per 100,000 population based on 2019 DHSS estimates.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Although the number of living HIV cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County, the rate of individuals living with HIV was greatest in Pemiscot County (Table 3). Among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, the largest numbers were residents of Cape Girardeau at the time of their stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with stage 3 (AIDS) was highest in Pemiscot County.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	49	57.6%	0	0.0%	67	74.4%
Black/African American	1	100.0%	27	31.8%	0	0.0%	16	17.8%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	5	5.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	4	4.7%	1	100.0%	5	5.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	85	100.0%	1	100.0%	90	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	1	14.3%	4	2.3%
25-44	39	33.6%	32	74.4%	5	71.4%	82	46.9%
45-64	67	57.8%	8	18.6%	1	14.3%	79	45.1%
65+	10	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	5.7%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	116	100.0%	43	100.0%	7	100.0%	175	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Cape Girardeau County	25	21.6%	15	34.9%	4	57.1%	47	26.9%
Scott County	6	5.2%	6	14.0%	0	0.0%	12	6.9%
St. Francois County	24	20.7%	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	27	15.4%
Pemiscot County	3	2.6%	5	11.6%	0	0.0%	8	4.6%
Dunklin County	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4	2.3%
Butler County	17	14.7%	3	7.0%	1	14.3%	22	12.6%
Remaining Counties	39	33.6%	12	27.9%	1	14.3%	55	31.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	116	100.0%	43	100.0%	7	100.0%	175	100.0%

There were two new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2020 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites represented 57.6% of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 175 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases and HIV cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020. The greatest proportions of Black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

The largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM were residents of Cape Girardeau County followed by St. Francois County at the time of their most recent diagnosis (Table 6).

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	8	100.0%	0	--	9	75.0%
Black/African American	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	3	25.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	8	100.0%	0	--	12	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
19-24	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
25-44	8	47.1%	1	33.3%	0	--	9	45.0%
45-64	7	41.2%	1	33.3%	0	--	8	40.0%
65+	2	11.8%	1	33.3%	0	--	3	15.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	17	100.0%	3	100.0%	0	--	20	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Cases	%
St Francois County	8	40.0%
Cape Girardeau County	4	20.0%
Remainder of Region	4	20.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	20	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2020 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 20 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2020 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases was white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was among individuals 25-44 years of age (8) followed closely by 45-64 years of age (7) at the end of 2020 (Table 8).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	8	50.0%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	12.5%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	2	40.0%	0	--	3	18.8%
Black/African American Female	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	3	18.8%
Hispanic Female	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	0	--	5	100.0%	0	--	16	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	2	22.2%	1	50.0%	2	40.0%	1	25.0%	8	36.4%
45-64	6	66.7%	1	50.0%	3	60.0%	3	75.0%	13	59.1%
65+	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	4	100.0%	22	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Butler County	2	9.1%
Cape Girardeau County	4	18.2%
Dunklin County	3	13.6%
Pemiscot County	1	4.5%
St. Francois County	2	9.1%
Remaining Counties	7	31.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION	22	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2020 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 21 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2020 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, none were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2020. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2020 (13) (Table 11).

Cape Girardeau County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2020 (4) (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	0	--	8	18.2%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	0	--	4	9.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	18	47.4%	0	--	14	31.8%
Black/African American Female	1	100.0%	12	31.6%	0	--	17	38.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	--	1	2.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	38	100.0%	0	--	44	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2020 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2020.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Age Group	Black/African				Black/African				Total*	
	White Males		American Males		White Females		American Females			
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	3.4%	1	1.2%
25-44	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	9	--	11	37.9%	26	31.3%
45-64	8	66.7%	4	57.1%	20	--	14	48.3%	46	55.4%
65+	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	3	--	3	10.3%	10	12.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	7	100.0%	32	100.0%	29	100.0%	83	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	0	0.0%	12	14.5%
Cape Girardeau County	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	8.4%
Dunklin County	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	8	9.6%
Pemiscot County	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	8.4%
Scott County	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	10.8%
St. Francois County	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	7.2%
Remaining Counties	21	61.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%	34	41.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	44	53.0%	36	43.4%	2	2.4%	83	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

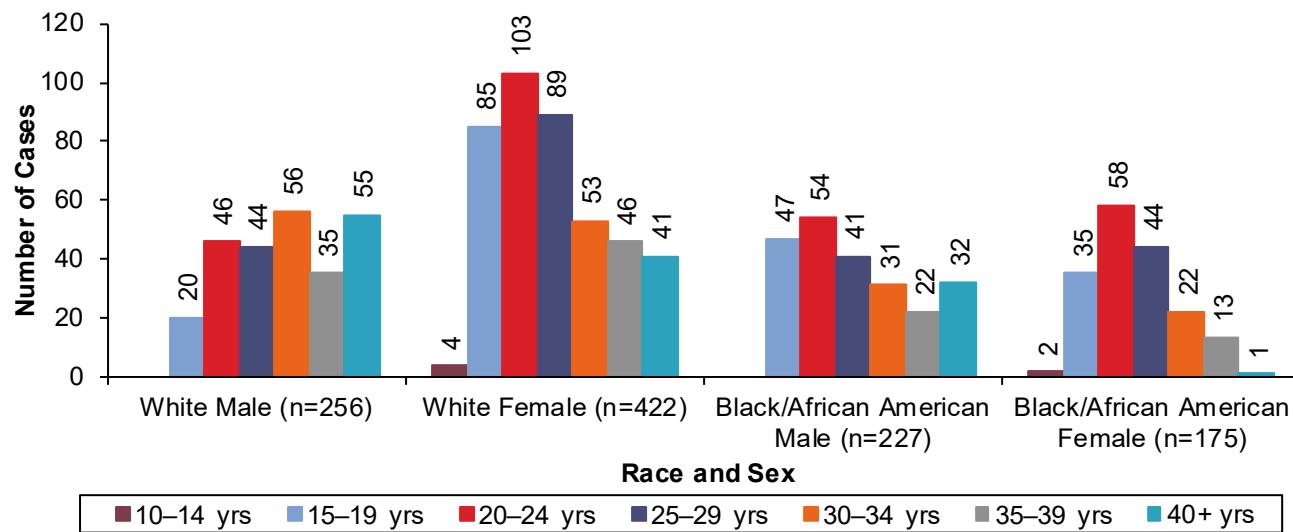
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2020 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion living stage 3 (AIDS) cases; white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

At the end of 2020, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for Black/African American males, white males, white females and Black/African American females. (Table 14).

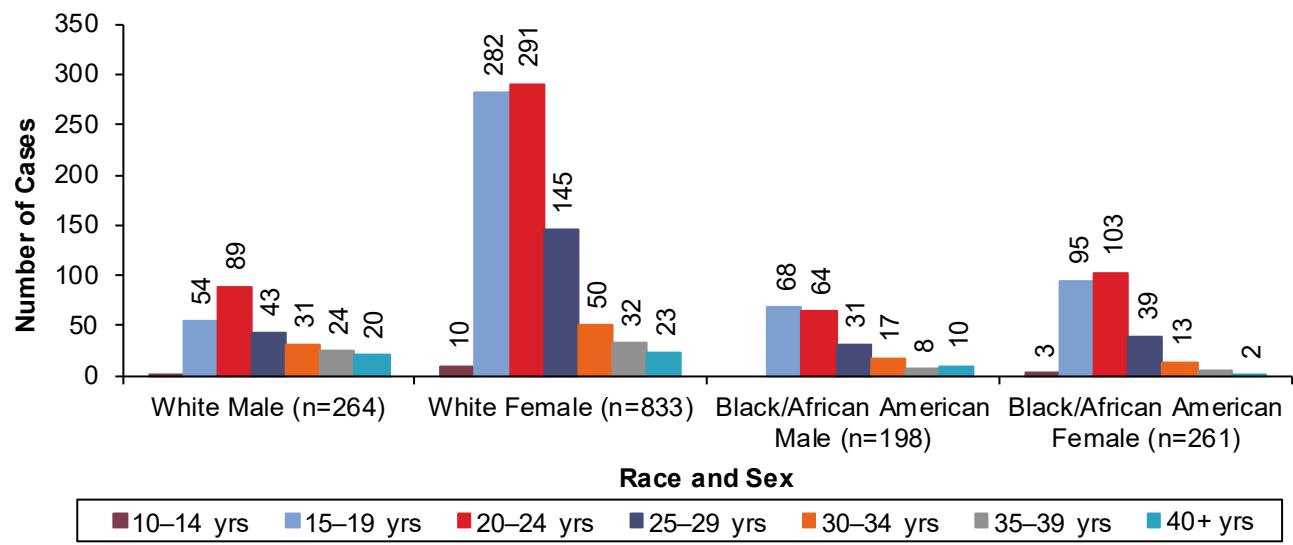
There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Butler County the largest proportion of cases were white while in all the remaining counties the greatest proportion were Black/African Americans. Butler County had the largest number of heterosexual contact cases (13) in the Southeast HIV Care Region at the end of 2020.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (296) (Figure 9). White male had the largest numbers of cases diagnosed between 20-24 and 25-29 years of age; the remaining races/ethnicities and sexes presented had the largest numbers of cases diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (855), followed by white males (319) (Figure 10). Among all races and gender, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020

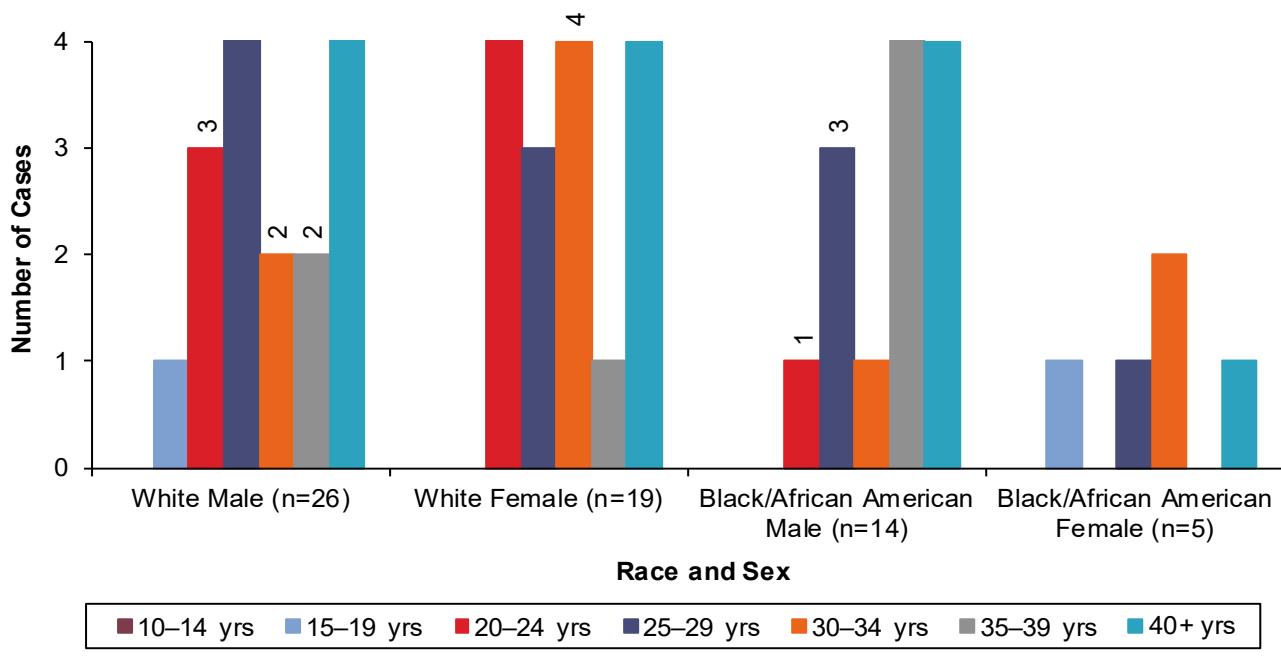
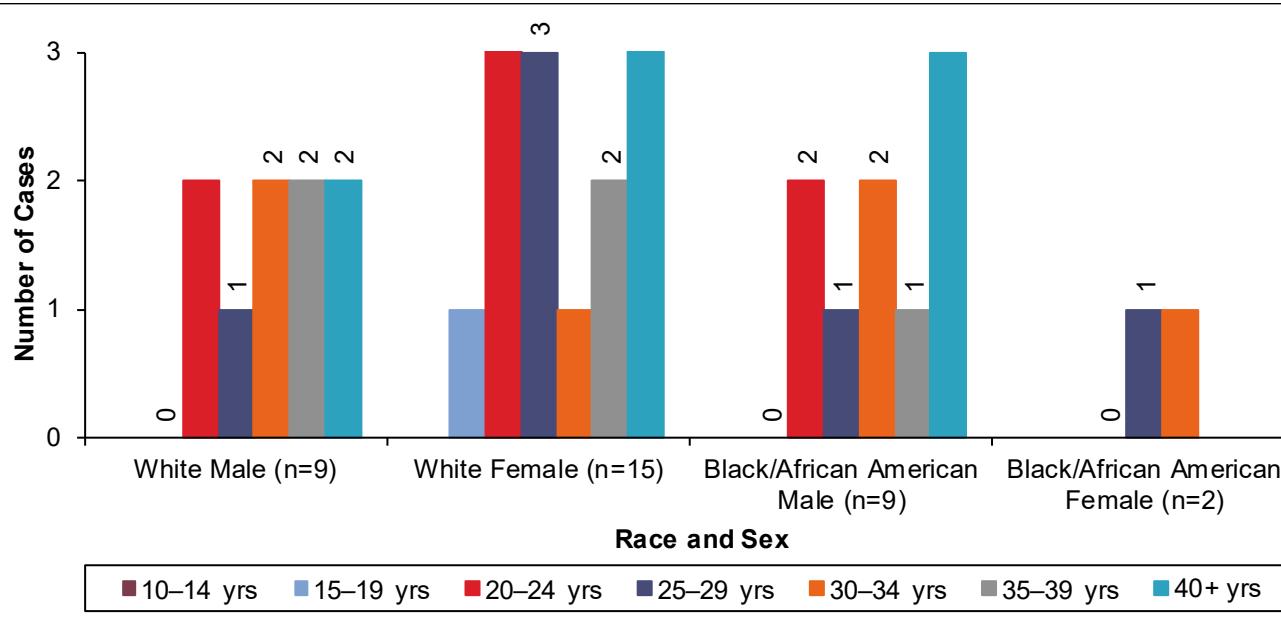


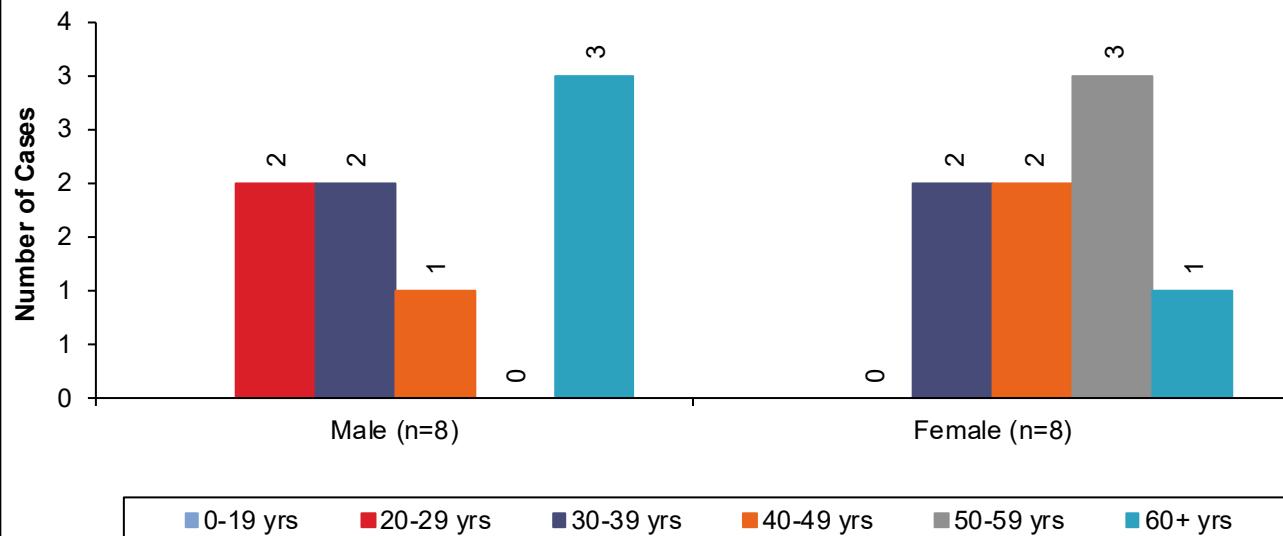
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020



Forty-seven P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2020 (Figure 7). The largest proportion of syphilis cases reported in Southeast HIV Region in 2020 among white males was 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 40 years of age and older.

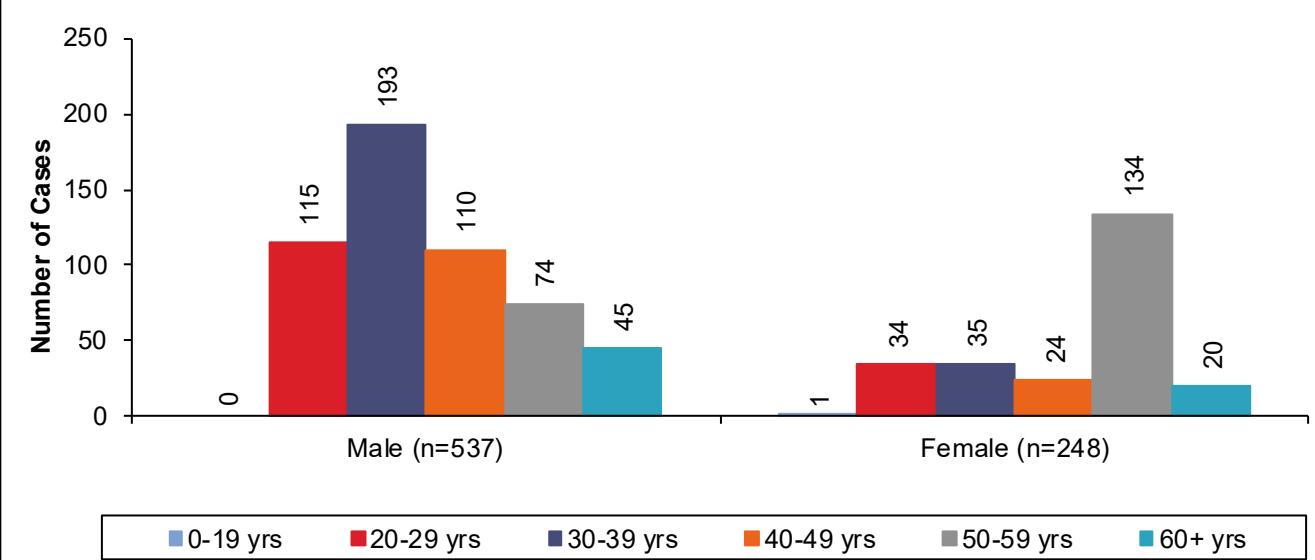
Forty-four early latent syphilis cases were reported in Southeast HIV Care Region in 2020 (Figure 8). Among whites, the largest proportion of early latent syphilis cases were 25-29 years of age. Black/African Americans had very low numbers with almost equal distribution of numbers among all age groups.

**Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis,
Southeast HIV Care Region, 2020**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 43 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2020 (Figure 11). Males had a greater proportion than females reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex.

In 2020, there were 535 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Males represented 58.1% of the hepatitis C cases. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex.

